TWO DULLARS AND A HALF]

True to his charge-he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back.

THER ANNUM, SPECIE, IN ADTANCE.

NEW SERIES, No. 41. Vol. 3.

LEXINGTON, (KY.) FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 3, 1826.

WHOLE VOLUME, XL

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Likeroka.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 3, 1826.

BY AUTHORITY.



BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a General Convention of Friendship. Commerce and Navigation, between the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and His Majesty the King of DENMARK, was concluded and signed at Washington, on the twenty sixth day of April last, by HENRY CLAY, Secretary of State of the United States, on the part of the United States, and PETER PEDanson, Minister Resident from Denmark, on the part of Denmark, the respective Plenipotentiaries of the two Powers; and whereas the said Convention has been duly and respectively ratified by me, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and by His Majesty the King of Denmark, & the ratifications of the same have been exchanged, on the tenth day of August last, at the City of Copenhagen, by John Rainals, Consul of the United States, on the part of the United States and Count Schimelmann, Minister of Foreign Af fairs of His Majesty the King of Denmark, on the part of Denmark which Convention is in the words following, to wit:

General Convention of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation, between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Denmark.

The United States of America and his Majesty the King of Denmark, being desirons to make firm and permanent the peace and frieudship which happily prevail between the two nations, and to extend the commercial relations which subsist between their respective territorids and people, have agreed to fix, in a manner clear and positive, the rules which shall in future be observed between the one and the other party, by means of a General Convention of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation. With that object, the President of the United States of America has conferred full powers on Henry Clay, their Secretary of State, and His Ma. jesty the King of Denmark has conferred like powers on Peter Pederson, his Privy Connsellor of Legation, and Minister Resident near the said States, Knight of the Danneborg, who, after having exchanged their said full powers, found to be in due and proper forto, have agreed to the following arti-

ARTICLE 1.

The contracting parties, desiring to live in peace and harmony with all the other nations of the earth sons attached to their necessary service, they not The Lectures of the course will be eight, and the by means of a policy frank and equally friendly heing natives of the country in which the Country in which the Country one, making nine. They will be delived the country of the country o and navigation, which shall not immediately become common to the other party, who shall enjoy the same freely, if the concession were freely made or on allowing the same compensation, if the concession were con ditional.

ARTICLE 2. The contracting parties being likewise desirous of placing the Commerce and Navigation of their respective countries on the liberal basis of perfect equality and reciprocity, mutually agree that the citizens and subjects of each may frequent all the coasts and countries of the other, (with the excep tion hereafter provided for in the sixth article, and reside and trade there in all kinds of produce manufactures, and merchandise; and they shall en joy all the rights, privileges, and exemptions, in navigation and commerce, which native citizens o subjects do, or shall enjoy, submitting themselves to the laws, decrees, and usages, there established, to which native citizens or subjects are subjected But it is understood that this article does not include the coasting trade of either country, the regulation of which is reserved by the parties, respectively, according to their own separate laws.

ARTICLE 3. They, likewise, agree that whatever kind of produce, manufacture, or merchandise, of any foreign country, can be, from time to time, lawfully im ported into the United States, in vessels belonging wholly to the citizens thereof, may be also imported in vessels wholly belonging to the subjects of Denmark; and that no higher or uther duties upon the tonnage of the vessel or her cargo shall be levied and collected, whether the importation be made in vessels of the one country or of the other. And, in like manner, that whatever kind of produce, manufacture, or merchandise, of any foreign country, can be, from time to time, lawfully imported into the dominions of the King of Denmark, in the vessels thereof, (with the exception hereafter mentioned in the sixtharticle,) may be also imported in vessels of the United States; and that no higher or other duties upon the tonnage of the vessel or her cargo shall be levied and collected, whether the importation he made in vessels of the one country or of the other. And they further agree, that whaterer may be lawfully exported or re-exported, from the one country in its own vessels to any foreign country, mov, in like to a oner, be exported or reexported in the ressels of the other country. And the same hounties, duties, and drawbacks shall be drowed the collected, whether such exportation or re-exportation ne made in vessels of the United states or of Desmark. Nor shall higher or other charges of any kind he in posed, in the corts of one porty, or resails of the other, than are, or shall be payable in the same ports by native vessels.

ARTICLE 4. No higher or other dovies shall be inquised on the importation into the United States of any article, the produce or manage are of the dominions of His Majesty the King of Denmark; and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the said dominion of any article, the produce or manufacture of the United States than are, or shall be, payable on the like articles, being the produce

posed in either of the two countries, on the expor-1 50 on the exportation of the like articles to any other 1 00 foreign country. Nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation r importation of any ar-

> ARTICLE 5. Neither the vessels of the United States northeir are or may be paid by the most favored nation.

shall not equally extend to all other nations.

ARTICLE 6. Deumark, that is to say, Iceland, the Ferrac Islande, and Greenland, not to places situated beyond the Cape of Good Hope, the right to regulate the direct intercourse with which possossious and places is reserved by the parties respectively. And it is further agreed that this Convention is not to extend to the direct trade between Denmark and the West India Colonies of his Danish Majesty, but in the intercourse with these Colonies, it is agreed that whatever can be lawfully noported into or exported from the said Colonies in vessels of one party from or to the ports of the United States, or from or to the ports of any other foreign country, may, in like manuer, and with the same duties and charges, applicable to vessels and cargo, be imported into or exported from the said Colooies in vessels of the

ARTICLE 7. The United States and His Danish Majesty mu-tually agree, that no higher or other duties charg-es or taxes of any kind, shall a levied in the territories or dominions of either party, upon any personal property, money, or effects, of their respire tive citizens or subjects, on the removal of the same from their territories or dominions reciprocally either upon the inheritance of such property, mon er, or effects, or otherwise, than are or shall be payable in each State, upon the same, when removed by a citizen or subject of such State respective

ARTICLE 8.

To make more effectual the protection which the United States and His Danish Majesty shall afford in future, to the navigation and commierce of their respective citizens and subjects, they agree mulually to receive and adult Consuls and Vice Consuls in all the ports open to foreign commerce, who shall enjoy in them all the rights, privileges and inimunities, of the Consuls and Vice Unusuit of the most favored nation, each contracting party, however, remaining at liberty to except those ports and places in which the admission and residence of places in which the admission and residence of the Consultance of the Consultance

In order that the Consuls and Vice Consuls of the contracting parties may enjoy the rights, privil-eges, and innounities, which belong to them, by their public character, they shall, before entering on the exercise of their functions, exhibit their commission or patent in due form to the Govern-ment to which they are accredited; and having obtained their exequatur, which shall be granted gratis, they shall be held and considered as such by all the authorities, magistrates, and inhabitants, in

the Consular district in which they reside.

ARTICLE 10.

It is likewise agreed, that the Consuls and peralso from all kinds of taxes, imposts, and contribu- and Saturdays of the three pay, on account of commerce, or their property, to which inhabitants, native and foreign, of the conntry in which such Consuls reside, are subject, heigh in every thing besides subject to the laws of the respective States. The archives and papers of the Consulate shall be respected inviolably, and under no pretext whatever, shall any magistrate seize or in any way interfere with them.

ARTICLE 11. The present Conventiou shall be in force for ten years from the date hereof, and further until the end of one year after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same; each of the contracting parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other at the end of the said term of ten years; and it is hereby agreed, between them, that, on the expiration of one year after such noticc shall have been received by either, from the other party, this convention, and all the provisions thereof, shall altogether cease and determine.

ARTICLE 12. This Convention shall be approved and ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and hy His Majesty the King of Deumark, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the city of Copenhagen, within eight months from the date of the signaare hereof, or sooner, if possible.

In faith whereof, we, the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, and of his Danish Majesty, have signed and sealed these presents. Done in triplicate, at the city of Washington, on the twenty-sixth day of April, in the year o our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, in the fiftieth year of the Independence of the United States of America

H. CLAY PR. PEDERSEN. Now, therefore, be it known, that I, John Quin-

Y ADAMS, President of the United States, have aused the said Convention to he made public to he end that the same, and every clause and article hereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good aith by the United States and the citizens thereof In witness whereof, I have become set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be

Done at the City of Washington, this fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty.

By the President: JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. H. CLAY, Secretary of State. (C) Publishers of the Laws of the United States

all publish this Proclamation in their papers

Mr. Clay to Mr. Pedersen. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington April 25, 182

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the Unimanufacture of the United States than are, or shall ted States, by direction of the President thereof, be, payable on the like articles, being the produce that the homer to state to Mr. Pederson, Minister or manufacture of may other foreign country. Nor the Resident of His Majesty the King of Donmark, that

shall any higher or other duties or charges be in-flit would have been satisfactory to the Government of the United States, if Mr. the dominious of His Majesty the King of Denmark, has just terminated, to treat of the indemnitles to respectively, than such as are, or may be, payable citizens of the United States, in consequence of the seizure, detention, and condemnation of their property, in the ports of His Danish Majesty. But as he has no instruction to that effect, the under States, or of the dementions of His Majesty the King signature of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, iguature of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, of Denmark, to, or from the territories of the Unit- and Navigation, on which they have agreed, explied States, or to or from the said dominions which citly to declare, that the omission to provide for those indemnities is not hereafter to be interpreted as a waiver or abandonment of them by the Goverument of the United States, which, on the concargoes shall, when they pass the Sound or the trary, is firmly resolved to persevere in the pursuit Belts, pay higher or other duties than those which of them, until they shall be finally arranged, mon of them, until they shall be finally arranged, upon principles of equity and justice. And, to guard against any misconception of the fact of the silence The present convention shall not apply to the of the Treaty, in the above particular, or of the Northern possessions of His Majesty the King of views of the American Government, the underof the Treaty, in the above particular, or of the signed requests that Mr. Pederson will transmit this official declaration to the Government of Denmark. And he avails himself of this occasion to tender to Mr. Pedersen assurances of his distinguished consideration.

H. CLAY The Chevaller PEDERSEN,

Minister Resident from Denmark. The Chivalier Peter Pedersen to Mr. Clay

WASHINGTON, 25th April, 1826. The undersigned Minister Resident of his Maesty the King of Deomark, has the houor, here with, to acknowledge having received Mr. Clay's official note of this day, declaratory of the advanced claims against Denmark, not being waired on the part of the United States, by the Convention agreed upon and about to be signed, which note he as requested, will transion to his Government. And he avails himself of this occasion to renew to Mr. Clay assurances of his distinguished conside-

P. PEDERSEN. To the Hon. HENRY CLAY,

Scretary of State of the United States. ASTRONOMICAL LECTURES.

MR GOODACRE, ESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Lexington

that he has engaged the MISONIC HALL, which he will fit up with rising seats as an Amphithea-tre for the suitable display of the following instruments by which his Lectures are exemplified:

1. A TRANSPARENT TERRESTRIAL GLOBE,

ontaining upwards of 50 square feet of surface, includiog all the recent discoveries.

2 A HORIZONTAL TELLURIAN, LUNARIAN, and ECLIPSAREON, the Earth's Orbit, forty feet in

embracia g four Limes of the Celestial Sphere, forty live

fect in circumference
5 A spleodid TRANSPARENT ORRERY, contain ing the sun, with all the Planets and Sattellites, fifty feet in cireumference

6. and 7. Two elegant TRANSPARENT PLANIS. PHERES of the visible Starry Heavens, forty-five feet in circumference, (one with the figures of the Constelations, the other without) capable of being rectified to time, and place.

8 Plan of a UNIVERSAL SYSTEM; or SYSTEM

SOLAR SYSTEMS, thirty feet in circumference.
With smaller INSTRUMENTS and Mathematical auxiliary DIAGRAMS, amounting in number to nearly

tions, except those which they shall be obliged to ginning of course with MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13th They will commence each evening at 7 o'clock precise. ly, and continue two hours. The Introductory Lecture will be gratuitous, but subject to certain regula-tions, which will be announced in this paper on Fri day, November 10th.

The terms of admission to the whole course, will be FIVE DOLLARS each, for Ladies and Gentlemen; and three dollars each for Children under twelve years o To each Lecture, Ladies and Gentlemen, one dol-

lar; Children 50 cents. Lexington, October 20, 18:6-42tf

ISAAC F. HEATON, TAILOR, ESPECIFULLY interms the citizens of texing

ton and vicinity, that he has removed to a roon acjoining Mr Clarke's Ha ter Shop, where he can ac commodate his customers in the latest and neatest

He wants one or two Boys as apprentices—he also wants to employ 1 or 2 JUURNEYMEN TAILORS, who are first rate workmen, and no other need apply Lexington, October 15-4t

MEDICAL NOTICE.



DOCTOR BEST respectfully tenders his professional services, in the various branches of the profession, to the citizens of Lexington and Fayette county. Ilis office and residence are in Main street between the Grand Masonic

Hall and St John's Clapel. N. B. A few Medical students can be accommodated with board and lodging. April 6, 1826--14-ti.

FRESH MEDICINES.

JOHN NORTON,

HAS just received from the east-Drugs and Medicines which he off-

Wholesule and Retail; together with a general assortment of Paints, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medi-

cines, all of superior quality. Also Shinn's Panacea, Perfumery, Surgical Instru-ments, Medicine Chests, and Apothecary's Ware of all sizes, at his Drug and Chymical Store, corner of Main and Upper streets, south of the Court

BUTLER'S Vegetable Indian Specific

FOR the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions pitting of Blood, Asthma's, Sore disorders of the Breast and Lungs, the above Medicines are recom-

mended by many Certificates price \$1-each. Sold by JOHN NORTON, Druggist. N. B. Country Physiciaus and Apothecary's or-ders, supplied at the shortest notice on the most reasonable terms.

SWAIM'S PANACEA \$2.50 per bottle. Lexington, March 1st 1826-9-tf

ELEVENTH CLASS, GRAND MASONIC HALL

LOTTERY To commence Drawing in a few days.

					_
			SCHEME:		
1	prize	of	\$1000	19	\$1000
5	prizes	of	400	is	2000
10	•	of	100	is	1000
30		of	50	is	1500
50		of	20	18	1000
100		of	10	18	1000
1300		of	5	is	6500
2016	T) '		4.7		A 1 1000

1496 Prizes amonnting to.. PRICE OF TICKETS. Actual sale of ten or upwards 5 00 For a single Ticket

r prizes will be floating from the commencement the drawing. Prizes subject to a deduction of 20 per cent and will be paid in thirty days after the drawing is concluded, but if not demanded within four

noalls after the drawing is completed will be conidored as donations Each of the 400 dollar prizes will be paid in part y 10 Tickets in the prescut class, and the highest prize in part by twenty-The Tickets selected for the 1st 400 dollar prize are from Nos. I to 10 Tuchi sive; for the 2nd Iron Nos. 11 to 20; for the 3d from 21 to 30, for the 4th from 31 to 40; and for the 5th from 41 to 50-Those selected for the Highest

Prize are from Nos. 5t to 70 inclusive

TICKETS CAN BE PURCHASED in this Class upon the same principles as they were in the 10th to wit: for 10 Tickets you will pay in hand Ten Dollars and give your note for Forty Dollars which note may be cancelled at any time within tendays after the 5th days drawing is over by orthin ten days after the 5th days drawing is over by surrender of the same 10 Tickets—whereby TEN Also, a good Well of never failing water, with a pump in it. The lot is 66 feet fronting on Maju-street, and CHANCES are given for all the prizes except the righest, for the risque of One Dollar only per extends 212 feet back to Water-street.

The Manager earnestly hopes that his former Agents and the friends of the Institution generally will make their respective orders for Tickets as oon as possible, as it is his desire that the Lottery shall be concluded by the 15th of October next. J .M. PIKE, Manager.

Lex. Aug, 20, 1826.

PUBLIC SALE.
Will be sold in pursuance to a decree of the Fayette (ironit court, rendered st their September Term 1826, upon the petition of the heirs of Robert M'Cormick, deed, on the premises in the town of Lexing on, on the 13th of NOVEMBER next, a HOUSE AND LOT on Hill street; near the residence of Asa Farrow, upon a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with appruved security for the purchase money which bond is to have the force and effect of a replevin bond—and a lien on the said house and lot will be required as collateral se-

curity for the payment of the sa DAVID MAGOWAN, Com'r. Lexington, October 19, 1826-42*3t

STAMMERING.
MR. YATES, superintendant of Mrs. LEIGH'S
Western Institution for relieving impediments speech, has established an institution for that purose at LEXINGTON (Ky) to continue until the 31st f November next. He has been solicited to take this step by several gentlemen in that state. As it is not probable that such an opportunity will again occur

nor that an institution will be established perma-nent at any place in the Western country. Per-sons afflicted with babits of stammering or the impediments of speech will determine whether it be an object to embrace this opportunity. And as it is wished that all in the country neighbouring Lexington who are afflicted will apply, they are assured that the terms shall be so modified and arranged as to suit the circumstance and ability of

such applicant. And should the unfortunate sui erer receive no benefit after a bona fide triat of the system on his part, the equivalent will be is Ciucinnati, Sept. 28, 1826-40-tf. N. B. To be published in the newspapers in the ollowing towns three times, to wit: Lexington

Frankfort, Louisville, Maysville, Paris, George own, Danville Richmond, Cynthiana, Mountster ling, Washington and Shelbyville.

HUGH FOSTER, MERCHANT TAILOR, TPAS just received from Philadelpnia a splendid

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SUITABLE TRIMBINGS AND

VESTANGS,

oll of which were purcursed luw for eash in hand by himself, and will be sold at a moderate advance. The has also made a permaneot arrangement by will be furnished with the NEWEST TASHIUNS by one of the best shops in Philadelphia TGentlemen are invited to call and examine for themselves. Sept. 22, 1826--38--tf.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Fayette Cirn reoding, in the name of George Maniel against Abraham Venable and theorge Norton, entered at the September term thereof, in the year 1826, the undersigned commissioner in said decree named, will proceed On the 17th day of NOVEMBER, 1926,

At the dwelling house on the farm formerly owned and coupied by said Abraham Venable, about eight mile from Lexington, on the Tate's creek road, to sell the Property, real and personal, in said decree directed to e sold to the highest bidder for ready money, to wit

THREE HUNDRED ACRES. named and described in the mortgages refered to in the complanant's bill-11,50.

8 NEGROES: A Negro man about 70 years of age, and two Negro Men, one aged about 19, and the other 25; a Girl about WILLIAM R. MORTON, Comm'r.

(ictober 27, 1826-43. 't AN APPRENTICE Will be taken to learn the art of Printing, if appli cation be made immediately.

New Auction and Commission House.

THE Subscriber respectivity informs the inhabitants of Lexington, and its vicinity, that he has taken the House on Main-street, next door to Mr Satouel Pikkington's Grocery Store, and immediately opposite the Exchange Office of Mr David A. Sayre, where he intends transacting a GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

From his long experience in that line, and by a strict personal attention to its duties, he hopes to ment, a share of public patronage.

His regular auction days will be on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. He will also sell GOODS a, pri-

tate sale, on days when he has no Auction

I. LYON, Auctioneer.

Lexington, June 12, 1826 - 26

PUBLIC NOTICE. THE subscribers offerfor sale that commodious and valuable Tarern stand in the town of Nicholas-

For all Tickets

For quarter Tickets

THE DRAWING

Will be divided into six days, 200 numbers and a correspending number of prizes on the five first days, on the fifth and last the halance of prizes will be drawn.

The 5 prizes of 400 dollars will be given to the last drawn numbers on each of the 5 first day's drawings. The Highest Prize will be deposited on the opening of the wheels on the sixth day, all other than the commencement.

Will be divided into six days, 200 numbers and a corresponding number of prizes on the five first days and tavern; having a large and commodition rabble, capable of holding numbers of 40 horses. The stable is of brick and in every way fixed for the tavern or livery stable keeper. They offer also sundry out lets, which have no buildings on them; nell suited and situation of the wheels on the sixth day, all other than the commencement of the premises. Further notice is deemed occidess; say the premises. Further notice is deemed oecdless; sny person wishing to be informed as to the extent, title ec. of said property, can be further satisfied by rpplication to H. Wilhs living on the premises, or to either of the subscribers, living near Nicholasville.

Terms made casy to the purchaser.

RICHARD DIGHTOWER and JOSEPH WALLACE.

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLWING TOWN PROPERTY, the THAT excellent TAVERN STAND, at the lower end of Main-street, Lexington, at the sign of the Eagle, The principle building contains 16 commodious rooms, 10 of which have fire-places; with a dry cellar mider the whole house well pointed-an excellent Kitchen with lodging rooms for servants—a opting house, Wash-house and Smoke-house, all under the same roof—a Stable, Carriage bouse and Cow Ironse, all huilt of Stone. The whole

Also, a LOT on the opposite side of Main et. from the above, on which is an excellent STONE STA-BLE, and a Well of never failing water.

An unimproved LOT fronting on Shorl-street 0 feet, and running back 200 lee

Also, two unimproved LOT'S fronting on Se cond-street, and running 150 feet towards Short-street, adjoining the lots of William Adams and Mrs Russell. Also, about two and a hulf acres of GROUND, between Short and Second-streets, and bounded by the three last mentioned lots, with two small tenements

Also, a SMALL LO'T on the Georgetown road, opposite Mr Hesdington, fronting on the Georgetown road 70 feet, and back 150.

Also, a LOT fronting on Main-street (nearly opposite the Georgetown road) 35 feet, and running back 150 feet Also a small QUARRY LOT back of the lust .

mentioned lut. As my principle motive for selling the above property is to discharge two sums of money, one \$870 due

to the Bank of the United States, and another of \$ 600 due to the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, to the amount of those t lease from them, will be expected, and for the ballance a credit of one, two, three and four years

WILLIAM PALMETEEF. Octnber 20, 1826-42tf

JOHN M. HEWETT; TRUSS MAKER

(SHORT ST. NEAR THE WASHINGTON HOTEL.) S now manufacturing and keeps constantly on hand TRUSSES for all kinds of ruptures, viz: The common Steel, with & without the racket wheel, The newly invented and much approved double-headed Steel,

The Morocco Nonelastic Band with spring pad, and Trusses for children of all ages, Centlemens' hest Morocco, Buckskin, Calfskin, and Russia Drilling Riding Girdles, with and without

springs, and with private pockets, Ladies', Gentlemens', and Misses Back Stays, to relieve pairs in the breast, Double and single Morocco Suspenders with rollers

Female Bandages, &c. &c. all of which will be sold by wholesale or retail. The Tailoring Business, In its various branches, continued as usual.

Lexington, Msy 5, 1825.—18-tf

RAGS, RAGS.

WILL give two and a half cents per lb, fer good clean linen and cotten rsgs delivered at my store, orner of Cheapside, Lexington.

18——tf G. W. ANDERSON.

Morocco Manufactory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above busines in Lexington on Main Street; and from a long experience in one of the principal cities in Europe, and the United States also; he flatters himself be will produce articles in his line equal to any in the Union suitable for Shoe Makers, Hatters, Coach Makers, Saddlers and Book Binders which he will sell twenty per cent less than imported skius.

This he hopes will induce the consumers in the Western Country to give a preference to their owr

N. B. A constant supply of hatters WOOL on and. PATRICK GEOHEGAN. hand. January 13th, 1825-2-tf

ALMANACS.

THE Old BLIND MAN will attend to sell Almanacs at the following places oext season: At Versaills on the 1st Mondaps in October, Novem-

At Nicholasville on the 3d Mondays in October and At Frankfort from the 1st to the 3d Monday in De-

At Geurgetown on the 1st Monday in January JOHN CHRISTIAN

August 20 -34 UNITED STATES' TELEGRAPH."

MR. JOHN NORTON is authorised to receipt for any sums due me on account of the United States D GREEN, Sept. 12 1826-37tf.

OM THE SARATOGA SENTINEL. ON LIVE FENCES

Perhaps there is no one subject calculated to prodone so much anxiety and apprehension among the farmers of this country, as the deficiency in teneng to the consequence of these lands in an agricultural point of view, is, at the same time, wasting those materials necessary for their enclosure, and consequent protection of the crop.

In the mountaineous districts, the great quantity of timber yet remaining, and its rapid reproduction where it has once been cleared off, will, probably, continue for centuries yet to come to supply all the wants of those who cultivate these lands, and, under a proper course of economical restrictions, may be made to furnish great quantities for the use of those districts less congenial to its growth or reproduction. The expense, however, attendant on the purchase and transportation of rails, will, I apprehend, be found altogether insupportable by the

common farmers of our country.
tails of chesunt (Castanea Americana) and black ash (Fraxinus Rubescens) are those most in use, and are least expensive of any that are worth purchasing; these cannot be hought and transported to any considerable distance short of \$5 per hundred. A farin of 160 rads in length and 100 m brenth, will require, allowing 2t rails to every two rods, 3560 rails to enclose it, and, if we suppose the same farm divided into eight rectangular lots, 4830 more rails will be wanted to complete the enclosures, making in the whole, 10290, which at the above price of \$5 per hundred, will amount to \$514 50. Supposing this fence, when weltset to last fifty years, which is the longest period it can be supposed to endure, and calculating the interest at seven per cent. per annum the amount, for that time, including the necessary annual repairs, &c. with fall but little, if any, short \$2,500 -and this in actual dis'mrements of cash, without including any thing for labour.

The fence made with posts, boards, nails, &c. is somewhat more expensive, and, probably, not so durable. Stone wall is still more expensive in the unit set, but is, when well wade, imperishable; and where stones can be procured at hand, is undoubtedly the best and cheapest of all fences. There is another species of fence which is now in use in some parts of Europe, particularly in Ireland; it consists ofstone wall raised two feet, upon the top of which is inserted the triminings of the common hedge, and fikewise the limbs cut from the froit trees, in an upright position, in close and regular order, so as to form an effectual barrier to most of the domestic animals. It is called a bearded wall, and is a cheap and convenient resource where stones are not suffi-ciently plenty for a full wall. There are, however but few places (I speak particularly of the pine plains,) where stones occur in sufficient quantity to answer any purpose in this way. The farmer, therefore, who has located himself in such a situation, must book forward to no very distant period, when lie will be constrained to adopt some effectual and less expensive mode of protecting his fields, or suffer them to become an exposed and uncultivated waste.

In this situation, the only effectual remedy which presents itself, is the cultivation of live fences. In some parts of Europe, such is the scarcity and high price of timber, that for years past it has not been used for fencing at all; the fields are occasionally enclosed by walls of stone or hanks of earth, but hy far the greatest proportion of all the enclosures are surrounded by live fences; these are constructed of various shrubs, selected with a view to the situation the fence is to occupy, or the nature of the soil in which it is to grow: hence the sweet hriar, (rosa rubigsnosa) the sloe, (prunus spinosa) and the common elder, (sambucus eauadensis) are, sometimes, cultivated for fences in England and Ircland, and in the south of Europe, and on the islands in the Mediterranean, the bitter aloe, (aloe spicula) and the prickle pear, (cactus opunta) are in common use: but all the shrubs employed for this purpose, the common haw or white thoru of the north of Europe. (erategus oxyacantha) is deservedly the most es-

teeined to that country The quick-set hedge, as it is termed in England. is constructed in various ways, but the most usual mode is that with a ditch and bank, it is commenced by sligging a ditch five or six feet wide and about three feet deep; the earth, as it is removed, is placed men the side of the ditch where the hedge is to st ad, and when it is raised about one foot, the clicks, or young plants, being previously cut down to within three or four inches of the roots, are placed horizontally on the edge of the bank, next to the ditch, at the distance of six or eight inches from each other, and the earth is then piled over them to the depth of two feet, making the depth from the top of the bank to the bottom of the ditch about six

feet. This ditch and bank serves the double purpose of protecting both the field and young plants from the intrusion of animals. When the plants become sufficiently large to prevent cattle from passing, the ditch is tilled up by ploughing down the side opposite to the hedge, and the space is then The subsequent treatment of the bedge consists in little else than preventing the plants from mounting up too bigh, and in conducting the lateral shoots so as to fill up and secure the vacancies be-

The preference given in Europe to the English white thorn for hedges, has induced almost every writer on the subject of live fences in this country, to recommend their introduction here, and even William Cobbett, the last man in the world that would be suspected of partialties for English torns observes, in recommending live fences to the attention of our farmers, that "he knows not how to get the plants, unless he brings them or their seeds from England;" and even the experiments of some of our own countr en, seem to have been conducted rather with a siew to the introduction of a foreign sirmb, than the cultivation and improvement of those already united to our climate.

The brategus or haw-thoru, [so called because i produces a verry or front, which in England, is called a hair, and this term is applicable to the whole geous, for they all produce the haw,] is a genus of plants belonging principally to North America Nattall in his Genera of North American Plants enumerates eleven species as indigeous to the U States, and Amos Euton, in his Mannal of Butany describes eight as belonging to the middle and northern states. It would be singular, indeed, if some of these shrubs, innred, as they are, to the vi cissitudes of our climate and soil, should not be found more applicable to our purposes of cultiva-

tion, than any that could be introduced from abroad The common thorn bush, (cratagus coccinea) the yellow berried thorn, (c. flava) and the cocks spir thorn, (c. crusgalli) all grow wild upon our pine plains, upon the very spot where they are wanted, and by their shape, their size and their hardiness, efford to the enterprising and enquiring agriculturist, the best and surest evidence of the ul-

The seeds of the thorn, if planted immediately after ripeniog, do ont vegetate in less than eighteen or twenty mentles, and it is necessary, in order to: ensure success, at even that period, that they be with several times their bulk of rich cartin, and extilled uncertion was fresh jut on, when he rose he pased to the weather in some secure place through had transferred a perfect impression to to seal so high at any lormer period, as it was diring to A loose runor, by the way of Hungary, states the wine required to the weather it so the part in the way of Rungary, states the wine required and after being exposed another of his unmentionable. As he walked about the late extraordinary rise. Bottoms that have that the Greeks of Cassandria rose on the Turks er will be first, they will be first to plant the deck, every one exclaimed this side up with the late extraordinary rise. Bottoms that have that the Greeks of Cassandria rose on the Turks er will be first, they will be first to plant the deck, every one exclaimed this side up with the late extraordinary rise. Bottoms that have that the Greeks of Cassandria rose on the Turks er will be first, they will be first to plant the late extraordinary rise. Bottoms that have the late extraord the season will perant. They vegetate in accounted dicrous.

the important purpose of live tences.

ly, and will be fit to transplant the pext scasen, or es may stand in the dursery two or three years o sont the convenience of the cultivator.

Inpreparing the ground for the reception of the dge, the ditch and bank, as practised in berope. must be dispersed with altegether, particularly upon the sandy plans; and it is doubtful if the procuse will succeed unany soil in the northern states. materials: this deficiency is, at present, mostly c mell is the severity of our winters and the transitions fined to what is usually termed the pine plains, or from excessive drought to excessive moisture of or pine barrens; and while every day is adding much summers, that the banks, bowever well constructed snon trumble away under the influence of these operations, and the plants, being thrown out of the earth, soon purish for want of sustenance. Prepare the ground, then, where the fence is desired, by simply plenghing tone or five turrows, and this is all toat is necessary where the soil is in good order but fit be a light sandy soil, it will be necessary to pass the plough twice or three times back and forward, exactly where it is intended to place the quicks, and the trench or ditch thus made, is to be filled with manure, compost, or swamp muck, or earth from he bain yard will answer the purpose best; when the surface is made smooth and even, draw two parallel lines six inches apart, directly over the manurten or twelve niches thus:

> The spot must now be protected from the introon of animals by temporary fences, erected for the purpose, and the plants thus secured, must be kept clean from grass and every theing else which inight be supposed to choke or impede their growth. On he third or fenrth season they are to be again out lown close to the earth; after which, in the course aftwo or three years, they became so thick and empact that nothing can pass them. The subse ment treatment consists to nothing more than simbly clipping the eods of the twigs, which is hest ed with shears made for the purpose, by which the feoce is kept in regular and proper shape and its closeness greatly increased.

This is the whole of the process required, in this ountry, to obtain an effectual and everlasting proection to our fields, a process extremely simple and perfectly within the means of every farmer, and that, without the expenditure of a single cent in

Mr Davis, of the town of Saratoga Springs, in he county of Saratogo, is the first and only person that I know of, who has attempted the cultivation o ive fences from the native thorn in this vicinity; he luring the past and previous season, planted up wards of 2000 in the manner above described. Ite produced his plants from the woods and fields where they were growing spontaneously of course they are of different sizes, and probably, of different species; they, however, appeared to be doing well and, although planted on a light sandy soil, without measure of any kind, are apparently luxuriant and

Mr. D. informs me that he gathered a quantity of he haws and planted them in his garden; they came ip at the usual time, but they were all immediately ate off and destroyed by the grub. He took no pre caution in preparing the seed, they were planted as soon as they were gathered, and they lay in the earth two winters and one summer, before they

howed any signs of vegetating. It is said, that the seed may be made to vegetate covering them with builing water, in which they are o remain till perfectly cool. A process somewhat unilar certainly succeeds with the seeds of the locust, which otherwise are as long vegetating as

hose of the thorn. It has likewise been recommended to immerse the seed for forty-eight hours in a solution of green cowling and water, kept at a temperature of 100°; the int to this process, probably grew out of the fact hat those seeds which pass through cattle nudiges: ed, vegetate soon after they are dropped fam not acquainted with the efficacy of either of these ex eriments, but think they are well worth trying.

I cannot dismiss this subject without expressing ly surprise and regret that the farmers [particulary in some parts,] of this country have not yet turnd their attention to the cultivation of live fences ey certainly must resort to it, and the sooner they egin the better: they have now, the most of them utheight fencing materials, at their command for protecting the quicks until they are large enough to protect themselves; but if they delay, a few years will deprive them of these materials, in which case. they must be purchased, and thus an expense incurred that might be dispensed with altogether, it the work be immediately began.

A man, in a common season, may gather seed enough in one day to plant a large nursery, and it these are properly prepared and planted, the young micks will be fit for 'ransplanting the third season.

Let the farmer begin with his outside fences first. and, if possible, in a field which he intends to till for everal years to come; this will obviate the necessity of any additional protecting fence; for it no animals pe permitted to run in the field, an out side feuce will be all the protection wanted. At the end o from six to eight years, the plants will have arrived o that state of maturity when no further protection vill be needed; this may then be removed to accommodate other places.

Thus by successive planting, say one hundred rods in each year, which will cost the labour of a nau two weeks, and that of a team three pr for lays, he will in five years, with very little other ex pense, have a farm of one hundred acres completely surrounded by all the necessary materials for at veriasting fence; and in twelve years from the arst planting of the seed, at the utmost extent, the per evering farmer will begin to reap the reward of his enterprise and exertions in the full maturity of his first efforts, and each successive year will add anoth er, and another portion to that already perfected until every lot be securely protected by a fence, as durable as the soil on which it stands.

If we have had disc orraging accounts from those who have attempted the cultivation of live fences peretofore, it is because the efforts have been made ather with a view of seeing what might be done han of doing what mustbe done. There is nothing weich gives so much efficacy to an experiment a the necessity which drives us to the measure. Let the common behouring farmer undertake the raising of hedges, under a full persuasion of the necessity and I dare venture to say, we shall bear no more of the want of success. Guided by his own observations and reflections he will suon be able to select the shrub which nature scens to have designed peculiarly for his purpose, his own nature thorn in preference to every other.

A young clergyman, whose garb ili l not de ignate who he was, and still very anxions to be known, requested the company to guess at his occupation. They happened to be all on the wrong side vexed at their stapidity, he exclaimell. "I am the voice of one crying in the wi' lerness."

Humor .- A kirge box of glass labelled in large letters "this side up with race," and placed on this purpose, the thern burries or haws, are to be New York. A portly gentleman dressed in a gathered is soon as they are ripe in the fall, mixt fround about, setted hunself upon the box, and aswith several times their bulk of rich cartin, and extiline uncetion was fresh jut on, when he rose he spettlers on that river have never known it to be ment, which speak of the high boyes of the people

DOMESTIC.

The following sketch is from the Rev. T Plant's new work of tancis Berran," and is dos, that the little North Folk of White river was which are semetimes mee in the prairies he'r settlement of the country. the Rocky Mountains: N. V. American. "The day before we came in view of the

Rocky Mountains, I saw in the greatest perfec-

tion, that impressive, and to me almost schline. spectacle, an immense drove of wild horses, for long time hovering around our path across the before, mixed with other animals, apparently quiet, and gaizing like the rest. Here there known their approach to us, seemed to be their crops of coun, to latten their swine on. ed trench, and having previously prepared the plants wild and energetic way of expressing their july by entting them down to within three inches of the and distain for the service lot of our horses, of and distain for the service lot of our houses, of nots, set them on the lines at regular intervals of which they appeared to be taking a survey. They were of all colors, mixed, spotted, and diversihell with every line, from the brightest white to structure. From the long and slender racer, to sold in Boston market for some weeks past. those of firmer limbs and heavier mould; and of all ages, from the corvetting cult to the range of patriarchal steeds, drawn up in a line, and holding their high heads for a survey of us, in the rear Sometimes they curved their necks, and made no more progress than just enough to keep pace with our autyance. Then there was a kind ol'slow and walking minnet, in which they performed various evolutions with the precision of the figure of a country dance. Then a rapid movement shifted the front to the rear. But still, in all their evolutions and movements, like the flight of sea fowl, their lines were regular. and free from all indications of confusion .- At times a spontaneous and sudden morement to wards us, almost inspired the apprehension of an united attack upon ins, after a moment's ad vance, a snort and rapid retrogade movemen seemed to testify their proud estimate of their wild independence. The infinite variety of their rapid movements, their tampering, and mamentyres were of such a wild and almost ter ulincharacter, that it required but a moderate sketch of fancy to suppose them the genn of these grassy plains. At one period they were formed for an immease depth in front of us. A wheel executed almost with the rapidity or thought, presented them hovering on our flanks. Then again, the cland of dust that enveloped their movements cleared away, and presented them in our rear. They evidently operated as creased indications of l'itigue, sufficiently evolence the exteot predicted. ed, with their frequent neighings, what unnuch sooner by placing them in a tub or barrel, and pleasant neighbours they considered their wild compatriots to be. So much did our horses appear to suffer from tatigue and terror in conse quence of their vicinity, that we were thinking of some way to drive them off; when on a sudden a patient and laborious donkey of the establishment, who appeared to have regarded all their movements with philosophic indifference, prick ed up his long ears, and gave a loud and most sonorious bray from his vocal shell. Instantly this prodigious multitude and there was thousands of their took what the Spanish call the stompado" With a trampling like the noise of thunder, or still more like that of an earthquake, a noise that was absolutely appathing, they took to their heels, and were all in a few moments invisible in the verdant depths of the plains and we saw them no more."

> Emancipation of Slaves in Texas .- We learn ey a gentlemen of this place, who arrived a few ciad Advertiser. days since from Miller county that a citizen of from Texas, bringing information that great ex- City of London Tavern, on the 4th of September citement prevailed throughout the several colonies in that country, when he left there, in conse pience of the recent passage of a law by the Mexican Government, for the Emancipation of Il the Slaves in the Province of Texas, and that orders had been received for carrying it into immediate effect. As may well be supposed, this information produced the greatest consternation [led States]. Who would not be a patriot at such mong the slave-holders, all of whom had emigrated to that country under an assurance, as we are informed, from the local authorities of Texas, that they could not hold their slaves; though we are under the impression that slavery is prohibited throughout the Republic, by the consti-

oution of Mexico. The large slave-holders were harrying off their slaves in great numbers, into Louisana and Arkansas; and we have heard of several persons who emigrated from this Territory, who have recently crossed the line into Louisana, with their slaves. Those pers us who have but few slaves, have held meetings, at which it was re solved, that they would stand by each other in resisting the execution of the law until they can gather this year's crop after which they have determined to leave the country.

We also learn that the libbons have been very troublesome for some time past, to the colonists. and that in many settlements they were under the necessity of creeting forts for their protection, and retreating into them for security. Several persons had been killed by the Indians with in a few months, but at the latest advices. the alarm was subsiding. The crops are said to be short this season, and the country very sickly. Arkansas Gazette.

A gentleman from high up the Arkansos, who came down in a boat a few days ago, informs us that the waters bave been higher during the late rise than they have ever been before, within the knowledge of the present inhabitants of Crawford county Grand river was about four feet, and the Arkansas and Illinois, 8 inches or two feet, treathery of a Greek Captain, who went over to higher than they were last spring. Several set in a Turks with 500 men. The Pacha immediately timate success of his efforts to contivate them for of thought sir," says a wag, "that you resembled higher than they were last spring. Several set thers on Grand River have had their entire crops swept off by the or erflowing of the banks of that river; but our informant heard of little or no lead for the preservation of the relics of antiquity damage being sustained on the Arkansas, though lin that city, has produced a firman from the Porte subjected to a certain process of preparation. For beard one of the Steambouts on Wednesday, for the had frequent opportunities of accertaining it. [probibiting their mutilation. as he came down the river.

sides the distre- ing loss the people have sus. find Causing in order to quiet the discontent of the lin Lexington.

tomed by the destruction of their crops, many off Turkish Government, has declared to the Diverthem have lost great manbers of their cattle and

other Jock. A gentleman from Izard county, informs u intive of the manuscraftle bordes of wild houses services services thigher than it has been since the first

The Most-We have heard it remarked by persons from almost every section of the Territo 'ry, that they have never known a more abundant must than that with which they are lavored prairie. I had often seen great numbers of them this season. In this pairter the oaks of every species, are almost bending under the weight of their fruit, and the ground is literally covered were thousands unmixed, unemployed; their mo-, with acorns, notwithstanding hundreds of swine tions if such a comparison neight be allowed, as and other stock are constantly feeding on them, darting and as wild as those of bunning hirds. It our farmers do not make plenty of good baon the flowers. The tremendious snorts with 'can this season, it certainly will not be for the which the front columns of the phalanx made want of an abraulant mast, and generally, good

The Kennebunk Gazette announces the ap pearance of tipe snawberries, of the second growth in that place. The Boston Courier states clear and shining black; and of every form and that raspherries of a second growth have been

> The Quebeck papers state that some chests of treasury, which were lost in a French frigate, sixty-seven veors ago, in the river St Lawrence, thout nine miles above Quebeck have been found It is rumered that the value of this property is estimated at one million of Dollars.

FOREIGN.

From the Bultimore Gazette of October 14. Late and interresting advices from Europe fil the greater part of the imiscellaneous department of this crening's Gazette. As was anticipated the continued scarcity of some articles of the first no essily to the poorer classes in Great Britain, has aduced the Government to open the ports for the admission of oats, and cat-meal, rye, peas and reads. The admission extends to the 24th of De cember, subject to the pleasure of parliament, which is to meet in the 14th November for the dispatch of business. This order has had the effect of ausing an advance in the price of grain on the continent. At Amsterdam wheat rose 5: quarter. Four millions, it is calculated, is the a mount to which the knigdom will become a custo mer to foreign countries. A copy of the order at tength will be found among our extracts, and also several articles respecting the state of the manu facturing districts in England, by which it will b seen that the distresses have not abated, although the papers received by former arrivals held on the hope that a speedy change for the better might be calculated on with certainty, from the increas reat annovance to the horses and much s of our ed demands for goods and the regular employment cavalcade. The frighted movements, the in- of workmen; neither of which has taken place to

There is an indication of renewed troubles in Russia, but the information at present is rathri too vague to afford much scope for speculation.

SPAIN still continues in that state of political dis traction for which her history since the restoration of Ferdinand has become proverbial, and the rap id changes made in his conneil, show that the King knows not whom to trust .- Another decree has been issued declaring that no change will be made in the manner of administering the government and reprobating the idea of the establishment of chambers of deputies from the provinces.

In PORTUGAL another plot to change the govern ment, no doubt formed by the Queen and favoure by the partizans and agents of one of the principal powers of Europe, has been happily discovered and suppressed without bloodshed.

And last though not least in our esteem, we must remark that GREECE still holds on the doubtfu stroggle, and several successes have growned be efforts since the fall of Missoloughi-that she has been nearly as bally treated by the Christian as by the Turk; may be ascertained in perusing the aunexed paragraph from the New York Commer-

"We have received a statement of the financial III Liondon, made to that county had returned just before he started a meeting of the holders of the Greek boods, at the We perceive among the items of expenditures, that there have been remitted to the United States, fo the building of the two frigates, about which there has been so much difficulty in this city, the sum of 155,0001.-equal to \$768,883; and that the sum of 12,000t. has been allowed to Gen. Lellemand, for one year's services-equal to \$53,496-or mor than twice the salary of the President of the Uni price! There is an item of 64,000t. charged by Mr Ricardo, for commissioners. When this was read it produced a shower of hissess. How would they have bissed, if they had heared that the potriots of New York had charged \$20,000 each for the rem of the lot on which the frigates were builtrealizing for one year's rent, \$10,000 more than the cenf the lots were worth!

A. M. Bowring has, occording to the London Globe, realised the sum of 10,000l. by the Greek

THE GREEKS AND TURKS.

The accounts from Greece are more favourable hao we have lately receired. The Turkish fleet ad attacked the lste of Samos three times, and aving had two frigates and two brigs burnt by the Greeks were obliged to retire towards Scio. copulse was owing to the arrival of the Greek fleet inder Sachtaris, soon after the attack was made It does not appear that the Greeks suffered inuin the action, with the exception of the loss of the aulotier of Canaris, and brinself severely wounded if this intelligence be true, it is thought the Isle will be saved for this year, and the impression which the failure will make on the Grecks, wil probably prevent a renewal of the attack.

Letters from Napoli, give the details of a battle fought near Maina. I brahim had advanced on the place with 4000 men, but was defeated with the oss of a large number of men and all his baggage and artiflery which fell into the hands of the Greeks. Ibrahum was obliged to escape hastily to Calamata. All his troops in Greece amount to only or 2000 men, so that the Greeks have determined n act on the offensive. The loss of the Greeks in the battle was also severe, and General Nikitas is among the slain. A division of the Greek troops was commanded by the English Colonel Gordon.

The Turks have possession of Athens thro' the honoured him with the caftan, and discharged the arrears of pay due to his troops. Commodore Hainulton, of the British Ship Campria, with a landable

"He Constitutional contains some proglamations We learn from White river, that the oldest and dispatelles from the new provincial govern

hat Lord Cocarane was no longer a British sub ect, and that if he was taken prisoner in the war gainst the Porte the English Calamet would not emand him.

From an article in the Pilote it would appear Lat things are for from being stilled at Constanti-According to this account, on the 4th ult. the Sultan was attacked on his way to prayers by the populace, who in the first instance, gained some advantage over the soldiery. A scene of bloody retaination followed, and some hundreds perished on the occasion. The slanghter of every one "who appeared to be suspicious" continued through the succeeding day.

Lord Cochrane was in the bay of Cagliari on the 11th of August, with a large steam vessel, waiting for some ships to join him.

An expedition of twenty armed vessels with trooms was fitting out at Alexandria.

Baron de Krudener, the late Russian Charge les Affairs in Switzerland, is on his way to this country, as the successor of Baron de Thuyt, late Minister from Russia to the United States.

Latest from Brazil -- The Baltimore Patriot of l'hursday last, contains a letter dated Rio de Janeiro, September 1, from which we take the following extract:

There seems to be little hope of an accommo. dution of the existing differences between this country and the River Plate, as the Emperor cems determined to listen to no terms whatever, excluding his sovereignty in the Banda Oriental It is thought the Patriots will soon make an attack on Rio Grande, and apprehensions are entertained that they will be successful, though the imperial forces are numerous.

Another engagement has recently taken place in the River Plate between the two squadrons, in which they both suffered severely. The Captain of one of the Brazilian vessels was dangerously woumled, and the Lieut. of the Netherhoy s said to be killed. The contest however was

We are fearful this war will yet be productive, of much mischief, and know that the general wish throughout the country is to terminate it by negotiating without further delay.

Trinidad papers to the 20th ult, received at Baltimore, contains the order from the commisioners of his Majesty's treasury, closing the ports of the West India possessions against the shipoing of the United States, from and after the 1st of December, accompanied by a commentary aying the whole blame of the proceedings upin he bad policy of the American government, and teprecating the act as an alarming blow to the present commercial relations of the Colonies.

GREAT BRITAIN .- The London papers contain a variety of extracts upon the state of the trade and Manufactures of Great Britzin, which show an evident and continued improvement in the general aspect of affairs.

A very general impression prevails that though the opening of the ports has caused a sudden and considerable decline in the prices of grain, such depressions will not be lasting, but that home and foreign corn will, between this and Christmas, experience a considerable advance.

It is said that in consequence of the death of lard Gifford, 'the following new law appointments will be made .- Sir John Copley the present attorney general, master of the rolls; the solicitor general succeeds Sir John Copely in the office of attorney general; and Mr. Tindal will be appointed solicitor general.

Sir Francis Rurdett is now sojourning in Paris, where he and his suite occupy twenty-seven rooms. The Morning Herabl says this does not look as if the bad times had extended to the English agrica!turalists

In Ireland the fever produced by the privaions they suffer from the want of food and raiment, continued to spread. The alarming state of lever in Limerick, has obliged the governors the hospital to ferward a requisition to the, mayor for a meeting of the inhabitants. Such s the state of the fever hospital that there are one hundred and sixty patients who, for want of sufficient accommodation, are obliged to lie two or even three in a Led. In Cork and in the county of Wexford, the fever has spread. The want of straw beds for the pour aggravate the affiction of the disease There were 1746 persons admitted into the hospital at Limeric within the last nine months.

The Nuremburgh Correspondent affirms that he king of Bavaria has permitted many officers and subalterns to go and serve Greece. It is ailled that they will retain their pay and rank in he Bavarian army,

Letters from the Morea, state that Ibrahim Pacha, in consequence of the vexation and fatigues which he has experienced in the country of the Mainotes, has had several attacks of fever.

The Greek committee at Paris, have made a statement, by which it appears that lord Cochrane sailed from Falmouth in the sloop Porcupine of 20 guns, manuel by t20 Englishmen, and was joined by two steamboats, each carrying four 24 pounters, and 2 mortars to carry a hollow hall of 68 pounds. In July, he was to be joined by two French corvettes, carrying 20 to 24 guns manaed by Dutchmen, who were engaged when ford Cochrance was in the Netherlands,

A Greek paper unnounces the death of Germanos. Archbishop of Patras, and President of the Executive Government of Greece.

Russia.-We find in our paper a new ordinance from St. Petersburgh, relative to the censorship of the press. Advices from Moscow to the 19th of August. The corporation was positively fixed for the 5th of September. Since the commencement Lent there has been almost a total absence of balls and amusements. But strangers were tolerated in loing things which were not permitted to the Rus

NIGHT DANCING SCHOOL. P. RATEL,

ESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen of Lexcandle light, for the convenience of these who ram t attend in the day time. The first lesson will be on Monday 30th inst. at Mr Giron's Ball Room, For terms, apply to P. Ratel, Market-street, opposite the

Lexington, Oct 27, 1826-43 3t

May 2d, 15.6-15it

NEW GOCDS. PRITCHARTT & FOBINSON, HAVE JUST RECEIVED THER SPRING GOODS, Consisting of a very general assortment of MERCHANDIZE. THEY invite there friends o give them a call, and pledge themselves to sell on as good terms as a y

The Capette.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 3, 1826.

CHRIST REJUCTED.

We are requested to announce to the eitizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that Dunlap's eelebrated scripture painting of Christ Rejected! will within the space of 15 or 20 days, be exhibited in this town ;-of the precise time, and in what building, due notice will be given in this paper.

Mr Charles Humphreys will deliver an introductory Lecture, preparatory to his course of Law Lectures, on Monday next, in the Court-house, at 30 o'clock, A. M.

The Medical Lectures commence on Monday next. The first week will be devoted to the delivemy of the introductories by the several Professors.

COMMUNICATED. IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH.

It is presumed it will be no small satisfaction to the public, and especially that portion of it who are afflicted with impediments of speech, to learn, that the justitution so recently established in Lexington for their relief, has, so far, been attended with great success; a success, in short, not in the least inferior to what was to have been expected from the extensive reputation, which Mrs. Leigh's mode

of treating those distressing visitations has altained

The number of pupils that have entered the insti tution since its commencement, which was about two weeks since, is from 15 to 20; not one of whom but confesses to have already received much benefit, nor entertain a doubt, that a continued observ ance of the rules of the system will in the end en sure to all complete relief. The improvement of several of the pupils has been so very astonishing, as to entitle it to particular notice. And for this purpose we would first mention the case of a young lady of Shelbyville, (a dangliter of the gallant Col. Owen of Kentneky, who was killed at the battle of Tippecaooe in the commencement of the late war.) The situation of this interesting young lady had been such as to excite the sincerest sympathy of her friends and acquaintances. Her impediment of speech was very great. But surprising as it may appear, ten days attendance at the institution of Mr. Vates, the agent of Mrs. Leigh, has completely restored her to the power of easy and flucnt utter-ance. So perfect, in-leed, is her cure, that at a party which she has since attended in Lexington, several declared, that if they had not been informed of the fact, that she had been a stammerer, they would not have discovered it.

Another case, is that of Mr. Tutt, a man well known to the people of Lexington, and proverbially the Prince of Statterers. He has been entirely cured by two days! attendance. Some of his ae quaintances doubting the fact, put to him questions &c. to confuse, and if possible, to make him stuffer. But failing they candidly admitted his cure to be complete. The above are facts, well known to he such to many of the citizens of Lexington. And it is to be hoped they may go far to remove the doubts of the wavering, if any such there yet he, and induce all who may need the assistance of Mr. Yates as his stay at this place is limited to the first day of a horse on which to carry it off While he was gone December next.

repose until the ensuing spring

Many of the disaffected to the cause of the Ameritaking of Charleston, and other successes, together with the gloomy prospects in Kentucky, immediately after the return of the army from chastising the Indians, made ready and removed back to North Carolina in the autumn of 1780, some of whom entered the British | ner, though not so closely as at first. service. A great number of those who had been considered permanent settlers in the country, removed to the old settled country in the autumn of the year 1780 which so discouraged the remaining inhabitants, that if he Indians had not, by stealing their horses, deprived them of the means of removing the women and children, the country would have been abandoned; men respectly determined to protect and defend them

pursuit of one of these parties, Capt. Aquilla Whitaker, with 15 men, followed them to the Olno river at the fout of the Rapids, where they found some canoes, in purs ut; but as soon as they were fairly on board, the and defeated them.

tledby Squirc Bonne, (brother of Col. Daniel Boone,) near the place where Shelbyville now stands, was so of them would have been to him instant death. exposed, and bad so suffered by the Indians, that the inhabitants determined to break up and remove-to Beargrass Whilst they were on their way, incumbered with women and children, and their household - goods, they were attacked by a party of Indians near Long rur, defeated and dispersed with great slaughter, collected together 30 men, and went in the immediate pursuit of the Indians. Calculating on being pursued, and his party were unsuspectingly drawn, and one half their number killed. Col. Floyd would himself have fallen into the Lands of the Indians, but for the manly intropidity of Capt. Samuel Wells, who seeing the Colon foot, nearly exhausted and hard pressed by the ene my, nobly dismonated himself from his own horse, assisted Col Floyd into the saddle, and accompanied forgotten. But what adds greatly to the magnanimity. of the act is, that at that time Capt. Wells and Colonel Florid were at variance.

On the 9th of May 1781, M'Afric's Station on Salt Trespectability, who had been taken by the Indians, and I mourn his loss.

Triver, about seven miles from Harrodsburg, was at ack- retained a reisoner among them on Mad river in the !! only, and one mortally wounded who died in a few days with cords.

In the spring of the year 1781, it appearing that Fort Jefferson afforded no security to the Western settle- view for April 1820, an i was furnished by himself. ments, it was evacuated.

About the same time a party of men on their way from Harrodsburgh to Logan's Station (St. Asaphs) were attacked by Indians near the former place; two of them were mortally wounded, one of whom was not. withstanding enabled to escape to the Fort. The other hid himself behind a log and was carried into Har rodsburgh by a party who went immediately to the place where the attack was made. Col. Logan raised a party of men and went in pursuit of the Indians, but from Mr. Eynard, in Switzerland, that the Green did not come up with them: On their return home fivet was off Hydra Our last accounts stated that a party of men and went in pursuit of the Indians, but they were fired on by the same or another party of indians, and one of his men wounded; as snon as the Indians fired they dispersed.

Montgomery's station in Lincoln county was in the course of this year taken by Indians, where the father and a brother of Mrs. Logan (wife of Col Logan) were killed, and a sister, sister-in law with four children ta-the inhabitants, however, every night try to make ken prisoners. Col Logan immediately raised a com-linear escape to Salamis. Colonel Fabrier encomppany of men, quickly pursued, overtock and defeated the Indians, retook the two women and three of the my, but has not yet ventured to attack them. One objects of culture, the products of which shall be de children; the fourth was murdered during the action which was for some time doubtful. In this action William Montgomery killed three Indians, and wounded

In the month of May 1782, a party of Wyandot Indians attacked Estill's Station, destroyed a number of catile killed a white roan, and took an gro prisoner. The Indians were 25 in number. Capt Estill hastily raised the same number of white men, pursued and overtook them, when a bloody conflict er sued, the victory was contested for two hours -- the Indians ultimately prevailwere killed, and four mortally wounded. The loss on diers. Colocotroni, their commander, insisted on the part of the Indiana, it was afterwards understood. was equal to that on the part of the whites.

On the 10th of August 1782, the Indians took two boys from Hoy's Station in Madison county. They were immediately pursued by Col John Holder with 17 men, who overtook the Indians, when an action ensucd, in which Holder and his party were defeated, cle dated Ancona, August 15:-"Letters direct having four men killed and one wounded.

Early one morning in the year 1781, Mr Alexander, M'Connell, who resided in the neighborhood of Lexington, wandered into the woods on foot in pursuit of to place themselves under his care without delay, tance from home, he found it necessary to return for torced to thee, in order to avoid being taken prisonfive Indians came to the spot where the deer lay, and loss, and general. Nikitas was among the slain --NOTES ON KENTUCKY; SECTION 11. thither for it Three of them remained to watch it, non of the Greek troops." In consequence of the destruction of the corn at the and two placed themselves in ambuscade near the Chillicothe and Piqua towns, the Indians were reduced path, along which they rightly supposed the bootsman almost to a state of famine, and the warriors were not would pass. As he rode, therefore, near their place of only obliged to attend to the immediate wants of their concealment, they shot at him, killed the horse under the 7th instant, between the Delaware nation and was so occupied, that Kentucky enjoyed considerable good rifle, and was an excellent marksman, they requir- several bands of the Great and Little Osago nations. of the savages increasing, and their apprehension of his croach upon the hunting grounds of their neighbors, escape diminishing, they yielded to his request, but and thus produce new hostilities. It is a singular

One night when the party had reached the banks of the Ohio, and when he thought it necessary if possible, | white hunters, settlers on the frontier, and encroach to make his escape, he observed a knife lying near his inpon the Indians nearest to them.) at g their feet as he was fixed in his position for the night. game; they, from a principle of self presentation With considerable difficulty and the imminent hazard Those more in mediately in fawakening the savages who were snoring around whites, being mare skilled, an him, and who were con ecled to the rope by which he war, although frequently interior but owing to the impossibility of removing them, the was bound, he at length succeeded in drawing the knife ceed in driving their neighbors. the North. with his feet until he could reach it with his hand, The gloomy prospects in Kentucky checked the emi- when he cut the cord that confined him, and was enagration to it until the spring of the year 1781, and even bled to rise. His first thought then was to run off; then it was by no means equal to what it had been leaving the Indians askep; but upon reflection become.

On Wednesday the Istinst by the restriction had Mr Levi Prewirt to Miss Mandaler Lorge, all of this cluded that it would be impossible for him to escape! About the first of March 1781, Col. Win. Lynn and in this way, as they would probably soon awake and Captains Tipton and Chapman, were killed by parties rapidly pursue him. He came therefore to the heroic Tingle to MISS MARY HALLER, but of this county of Indians who was laid the paths on Beargrass In and almost desperate resolution, to endeavor to kill the GAN to Miss CAMPBELL. five Indians or as many of them as he could With the utmost coolness he proceeded to ex mine their guns which he perceived lying together, primed them and which they embarked in order to cross the river in the put them in good order for service. Be then disguised himself by putting on a coat helonging to the Indians Indians, who lay concealed under the bank of the rive and fixing a tomahawk and scalping knife in his belt; er, fired on them, and killed one and wounded nine and placed his own rafte at a little distance off, where othera—they instantly relanded, rushed on the Indians, the swages would not be likely to observe it, but where he himself could instantly find it. All these gle, which achieved its independence and liberty. It the month of April, in the year 1781, a Station set- preparations were made at a moment when five Indians were sleeping by him, and when the waking of either der the Virginia land laws. The dottes of this office

All things being ready, he proceeded to make the assault. He took two gens, one in each hand, and placing their muzzles at the breasts of two Indians who were lying on each side of the spot where he had been. he made pretensions to the confidence and esteem, shot them both at once. The others, as he expected, of his fellow citizens. This is evident from the fact being awakened by the noise, sprang up and stared that he was a necesser of both the Kentucky Con-Col. John Floyd receiving information of this defeat, in amazement. With a third gun he instantly shot at two of them who were close together, killed one, as he afterwards had reason to believe, and mortally wound. many others, on whose incinory with his, our sense the Indians fermed an ambuscade, into which Floyd ed the other. The filth Indian, seeing his companions of gratitude and our pride delight to dwell, to act lying dead about him, and not knowing where to find his arms, and probably in the confusion of the scene: uncertain by how many he was assai ed precipitately been providentially spared for one of the last, to fled. Mr M'Connell therefore, was left in quiet possession of the field. Not feeling inclined however, to fight any more such battles, he took his rifle and proceeded expeditionsly towards home, where, after a tehim on foot. Such illustrious acts ought never to be dious and painful journey, he safely arrived, to the great joy of his friends, who had began to despair of ever seeing him again.

Some little time afterwards, Mrs Dunlap, a lady of

ed by a party of Indians. One of the M'Afree's and state of Ohio, made her escape and returned home to another man were on their way from the Station to a the neighborhood of Lexington. She stated that shore plantation in the vicinity of the place, on whom the ly after the time when Mr M'Connell made his despe Indians fired and pursued them to the station. The rate and successful assault, encludian, out of five who siege lasted only about three hours when the ludians had made a journey towards Lexington, returned with withdrew, and shortly after, men from different places an account the they had taken a white man prisoner, in the neighborhood collected to the amount of forty, and had brought him as far as the Oboc ever, when in and pursued the Indians, and within a mile of the sta- the night, while they were asleep, they were suddenly tion, overtook and defeated them. The Imbans in this attacked by a party of whites, who kelted all his comaffair lost six men killed, and several wounded, as ap- panions, and probably likewise the poor defenceless peared by the bloody trails the whites had one killed prisoner, who was lying on his back, tightly bound

Alexa der M'Connell, may be seen in the Western Re- and all enlightened agriculturalists will readily perceive

[Section 12 will contain an account of the settlement]

THE GREEKS. Greece.-There is no news from Greece that can nicated by some private letter, that things remain- and Domestic Foonomy. ed without alteration; and intelligence received this island was to be made the strong hold of the

It does not appear certain that Athens bas fallen as stated in our former advices, but the advanced guard of the enemy, about 4,000 strong, making of the SHA WURM in Vevay and its vicioity, will daily attacks on the city of Athens, which is de-tended by only a small number of Romeliot Grecks siderable tock of valuable information on those imporwho show no small degree of firmuess. Several of tant subjects. ed at Matuana, watches the movements of the cuehundred and titty of the new disciplined troops ed such as would find an advantageous market, either have descrited him with their arms and baggage. Another account says the Turks have burned will be spared in collecting on his formation as will have Athens, and scut the Grock prisoners to Negro-nont. News of the defeat of the Greeks before Athens had been received at Zante, but was sup- body of American Fariners posed to want confirma . A report has reached Paris that the furks had been deteated at Athens. German, furkish, Italian and French accounts are mixed up together, with ut regard to dates or facts in a state of mutterable confusion.

A respectable traveller, who arrived at Trieste on the 21st of August, and who was a. Prapuli di Romania on the 21st of July, and at Syri of the ed. In this action Capt Est.ll and seven of his men 31st states that in Napoli, there were 10,000 - 1marching out to attack Thrahim Pacha, who was, about four leagues from the town, but the troops refused, and would only light behind the walls. lunnmerable fugitives from the interior of the Morea were encamped about the town in wretched the guitensils &c not exceeding a square, will be insert-barracks. The fortress was amply provided with ed three times for one deliar and fifty cents, longer

pravisions and ammunition. The Italian Journal contains the following artiroin Napoli di Romania gives minute details of an important battle fought near Lacoma, in the conntry of the Mamotes, in which the Three Egyptians lost several thousand men, besides all their haggage and artillery, which fell into the hands of the game. Having succeeded in killing a deer at some dis. Greeks. It was aided that Ibrahum I acha was er, and was indebted for his escape to the sweltness of his borse. The Greeks likewise suffered great naturally concluded that some one would sonn return | The English Colonel Cordon commanded a divis-

ST. Louis, Oct. 12. Contrary to our anticipations, a treaty of pcace, amity and friendship, was concluded in this city on women and children, but to provide for them habita him, and consequently took him prisoner. For several their confederates, the Shawnees, Kickapoos, Pi tions for the approaching winter—hence all their time days he travelled quietly with them, and as he had a line state and the territory of Arkansas, and the ed him to shoot deer, buffaloe &c. for them. At night Considerable difficulty was manifested on the part The nndersigned being desirous, nay, even anxious however, they used the precaution of having him tight. of the Delawares, who were not auxil us to come to can Revolution, had removed to Kentucky from North ly bound by each arm, and the rope attached thereto Chicis even declared they never would make peace Carolina, as well as from other parts of the United carefully passed under their hodies as they lay on each with the Osages. The tomahawk is, however, for States, to avoid being compelled to take up arms side of him. For some time he quictly submitted to the present, buried, but, although all parties appear following property to wit: against Great Britain, who in consequence of the flat- this treatment, but at length he ventured to complain satisfied, and say "they will keep the peace," it is tering success of the British arms in the South, in the that he was bound too tight, and to beg that the cords Situated as the Delawares, &c. now are, in a countries of Chapters and other presents of the British arms in the South, in the that he was bound too tight, and to beg that the cords Situated as the Delawares, &c. now are, in a countries of the British arms in the South, in the state of the British arms in the South, in the state of the British arms in the South, in the state of the British arms in the South, in the state of the British arms in the South, in the state of the British arms in the South, in the state of the British arms in the South, in the state of the British arms in the South, in the state of the British arms in the South, in the state of the British arms in the South arms in the South arms in the state of the British arms in the South arm might be tied about him more lousely. The confidence try without much game, they will continue to en still continued to hind him at night in the same manly at war, the Northern with the Souttern Nation. -The cause is obvious: it come on ces withour upon the next, and 1605 if extend's

Bedallie de l'

On Thursday evening, b. Doct Cloud, Wr FRENEZER In this place on W. diesday evening, Art Jose & Lo-

In Washing on Ky Nicholas D. Coleman Esq to Miss

COMMUNICATED.

Republican.

OBTIUANX.
Departed this lite on Wednesday the 25th inst another of the few remaining patriots of the Revo Intion. Col. Wm. Steele, of Woodford, in the 71st

vear of his age. After serving his country in that ardious strug he emigrated to the then, dimest uninhabited ken tucky, and became one or the earliest surreyors inhe extensively performed under the great perils and difficulties then incident to such hazardous employ ment. Col. Steele, without personal ambition, possessed a happy combination of good nature and talents, his popularity was conspicuous, whenever ventions, and once of the Legislature, the only time he ever tendered his services. In the early settle ment of this country, it devolved on him, as on in the double capacity of citizens and soldiers. A large proportion of his compatriots felt by the hand of the common enemy, and of the others, he has leave this stage of mortal action. Col. Steele at every period of his life, has had a good taste and predilection for science, and especially for such of its applicatious as are practically useful. As a citizen, a neighbour, companion or friend, his life has heen moshort to meet with a superior. Benevolence towards his fellow men, marked his

character, perhaps more strongly than any other trait in it. But he is gone and has left an amiable lamily depressed in sorrow, and numerous friends to Metober 27th, 1836

PROPOSALS BY JOHN FRANCIS DUFOUR,

POSESIASTED AT VEVAY, INDIANA. For publishing by Subscription, a Weekly Agricul

tural Journal, under the title of the WESTERN FARMER.

If in laying these proposals before the public, a apology is one, for adding one more to the low st of periodicals of the day i will suffice to the erve hat while those kinds of publications which are deve ed to Religion, Literature, Politics &c are very mi merons, and still increasing in numbers, those ilevote o Agriculture are but few, and their number remain with cords.
This account of the very extraordinary exploit of hal interest in the Western Country scenis to call for of the public.

of Bryan's Station—of a party of hunters being actacked by Indians on Fikhuro, near the mouth of Cane Run, which Wilhom Bryan was mortally wounded—of Edwid. Brione, brother of Col. Boone, being killed by Indians, derived from the interchange of ideas, and the natural communication of exteriment, discoveries & c. &c. To prumote this end its pages shall be principally occupied by communications from practical agriculturilists. Original Essays, and selections from Donestic and Porpe rened on. There is a general remark, communicign publications, on Agriculture, Horticulture, Rural

> The editor having on hard a number of interesting the culture of the VINE, (which ill health and o her areanistances have hitherto prevented him from pub shing) and being an eve witness to the successful ex-

> The markets for the surplus productions of a great part of the farming population of the Western Country, being so often glutted, the introduction of some new at home or abroad, shall be advocated, and no pains

CONDITIONS.

1 THE WESTERN FAIRS IN WILL be printed on a Su-cei-royal half sheet, good uap r, in such form that each number shall comain eight pages and be deposited in the Post Office securely wrapped to be forwarded by mail to sal scribers, as Finner Dollars per annum, payase in advance, or on the appearance of the first num-

Fifty two numbers will form a volume, to which a the page and an I dex will be added. Publication numence so soon as a sufficient min her of subsri-ers shall have been obtained to defry the expenses 3. Advertisements relating to literature, useful in-utions salved lands, five stock, seeds, plants, farms in proportiou; but not more than one eighth part Tihe paper shall be open for advertisements

*, * All postmasters are authorized and requested to eceive subscription for the editor, and to retain ten r cent, of the amount collected and send a list of

ubscribers' names so s ion as obtique d Commencations from practical farmers, and other centlemen, on any surject connected with the object of the Western Parmer, are s licited, and will be thankfully received and duly attemb d to, if addressed to John F. ancia Duroun Pisimaster, Nevay, Indiana

PUBLIC SALE.

ON Friday the 17 b November, will be sold at the residence of the Subscriber, on Cane Run, Four and a half m les from I exing ton, all his stock of Horses. Catte, Sheep, and I ogs; Farning Utensils, Cattendo Oxen. Coin and Hay, some Household and Kitchen Furnture. Six mouths credit with he given For all sems above five dollars, payable in gold or silver coin Sale to commence at 9 o'clock a. m.

Nov. 3, 1826—44. It. JAMES DEVFRS.

PUBLIC SALE.

to pay his debts, will selvar anction to the best bid-

THURSDAY, 16th INSTANT, November, on the premises, at 10 o'clock a.m. the

ONE LOT OF GROUND on the N. E side of High Street, between Main Cross and Spring Streets, containing about 66 feet front, and running back 131 eet, with the buildings on the same, consisting of a Together with a variety of articles too tedious to enuwo story Dwelling House, containing seven rooms, resides a garror well floored and cellar, a brick Kitch-

he farmer well calculated for a garden or for building. THREE LUTS on Water Street, commencing at er J hn Bratford's mill and entring towards Spring rect, each lot containing 40 feet front and running k 94 feet to the wall at the bottom of the two first

The above will be sald on a credit of six, twelve and ighteen months and comediate possession given, on ie parchaser giving bond will approved security ex. Nov 1 - 44tds JOHN WRIGGLESWORTH

N. B. The above lots and premises may be viewed mil and on the day of sale by application to D. Brad

TO BE SCID. 130 the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 15th inst.

the late residence of John Smith, dead, all the BOUSE and KITCHLN FURNITURE, Consisting to part of Beds, Redweads, Ledding, Chairs, Fables, Looking Glasses, Sid board Rivers's Dining, he eri and Tea Spoons, as d sundy articles of Auchen

19.000 VDS. BACGING. 4,000 LBS. BALE ROPE-and the STOCK,

Consisting of FOUR PORSIS and three first rate MILCH COWS.

and on Tuesday the 26th day of DECEMBER west, FROM 4 TO 0.000 YDS. BAGGING. AND A QUANTITY OF BALE ROPE. lso-all the Looms, Wheels, Reels, Hochels, Scales

belonging to the Factory.

crms of sale--all sums under 10 d Bars, Cash; for Il above that sum a credit of ti months will be given,

he purchaser giving board with approved security ale to commence at 10 o'clock MILLY SMITH, Admir. November 3, 1826 -- 41 _t

DOUTOR SHORT.



AVING taken up his permanent resi-dence in Lexington, offers his profes-sional services to the inhabitants of the town AVING taken up bis permanent resi and its neighbourhood

His residence and Shop are on Mill-street, near Mi

EDUCATION.
THE subscriber has opened a SCHOOL on Mai-Cross street, in a very large Brick house nearth-Market house, where he proposes teaching the follow ng branches viz -Spelling Reading, Writing, Arithmetick, Eeglish Grammar Geography, History and Buok-keepirg-all of which will be taught on the mos

WILLIAM HAMILTON. Lexington Nov. 3d 1526 -- 44tf

BLANKS

Of every description for sale at this OFEICE. | Lexington, Kv. August 4, 18.6-141st Nov

BOTTON TO STATE OF THE PRODUCT WAS A PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OFFICER WANTED. WANT to en play our or two near to take the management of a farm. As a valveges or a part of the rop will be given or inuned, as applied tion to Oct. 50, 1820.—44-5t. GREEN GLAY

TO Y vicibility we deer on the Hickman road near Provide: ce alecting House in Jessanine county:

A BAY MARE about 14 bands high, years 0.0 4 white feet a white streak in her face left eye out; appraised to \$20 before me this 18th of Ang. st 1806. SAMUEL H. CRAIG. Nov. 1 1826.—41-3t

THE DRAWING

OF THE 11TH CLASS the advantages to be derived from the publication of CREND MASONIC HALL LOTTERY. such a work as the one now p of osed to the patronage of the public. at the Grand Masonic Hall. Prizes over 10 Dollars which were drawn came up as follows, viz:

No. 164, \$400

Nos. 221 \$20 : : :473 \$20 : : :838 \$20 838 \$50 : :: 933 520 : :: 962 \$20 1757\$20 :: 2092 820 each,

2482 850. The balance of Prize list will be sent out as soon as tinted. The second drawing will take place as soon as I can ascertain the amount of sales made abroad, of which the respective Agents will please advise me as early as possible, remitting at same time nett proceeds.

Lexington, Oct. 27 1826 M. PIKT, Manager.

THE subscriber has recently returned from the Eastward, and is opening a large and splendid assoriment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Consisting in part of the following Articles: Blue, black and vervet (1.01tis Regints, Electoral and Saxony Cloths Double mided Drab, superior quality do Ladies' habit and pelisse do.
Rluc, black and fancy double milled CASSIMERES
Superior CASSINETTS, asserted colours 9 4 10-4 11-4 and 12-4 Ruse Blankets

3 3 1- 4 and 4 1-2 Point do A beautiful assortment of the most fashionable Cali-

coes and Prints-East colours Crimson, White and Fancy color'd Merina Shawls and

Cashniere SHAWIS, assorted Black, Blue and Fancy Norwich Crapes Black, prain and figured B inbazettes Assorted colours

A superior assortment of bl ached, brown, checked and plain Pomestic Goods A handsome assortment of plan and figur'd Flamels Scotch and Circasian PLAIDS—new patterns

Plain black Gros-de-Naples A handsome assor ment of Ombre Shaded SILK
A great variety of black "ILK
Figured and plain SAT (1885, assorted coloris
A var etyof Ombre shaded & spetted Book Mushis

Thread faces and I se tions Bobinett do Wide Bobinett I ace

Worked and Embroidered Bobnett Veils Worked trollars, Caps, Capes and Itandkerchiefs A few Cases valuable Mathematickal Instruments A splendid assortment of Merino and Cashmere Hkfs

Crape ROBES-assorted colours Plain CRAPES do White, black and green ITALIAN CRAPES Childrens' Chinchilla and Ermine Caps Children's Fur Hats

A splendid assortment of Willinery French Curls—(newest stile) An excellent assortment of SADDLERY

Superior Ingrain Carpeting
A handsome assortment of fine grass bleached Irish Superior 8-4 and 10 4 Damask Table Linen

An elegan assorment of the most fashionable Tortoise Shell COMBS Initation

A BENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HAPI WARE AND CUTLERY,

Glass and Queensware—Brittannia Tumblers; A YEW SETS OF ENGLISH CHINA. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

BEULES:

merate

All which have beenest ected with my usual care mand smoke house, and a brick Stable-being in a from the latest arrivals at Philadelphia and New York, leasant and arry situation, and well calculated for a latvery reduced prices, which will enable me to sell true family or a Boarding House on the interest of purchasers to deal with me to make it the interest of purchasers to deal with me to make it the interest of purchasers to deal with me I therefore unhesitatingly invite those who wish to purclirse, to call and examine my as ortinent

JOSEPH H. HERVEY. Lexington, Nev 1896 -43tf

LEXINGTON

TME Subscribers having re-commenced BREWING. offer to cheir customers BEER and PALE ALE as heretofore.

Lexing: on, October 27, 1826-43 2m

WANTED

N Apprentice to the TANNING BUSINESS. Ap. ply to the subscriber living near the four nine iouse, on the road from Lexington to Georgetown.
JOHN GORHAM.

October 27, 1806. -- 1t

WILLIAM WATSON. LOCKSMITH,

TRAKES this method of informing the public, that he has commenced the LOCKSMITH'S BUSTAESS in 1 exington, in the Shop of Mr David A Sayre, n the Alley between Main-street and the Lower Market House, and immediately below the Gazette Printing Office, where all kinds of House Desk or Che t Locks can be repaired, or Keys made. Alsn, Brands or Stamps cut in Irch or Steel. Those why will please to and Weights. Rope-If heel, and Jack, Stores &c. | fivour hine with their enstom, may rely on baving their work done in the best manner, and on mode, are lering. Lexington, Oct 27.-43-3t

LAW LECTURES.

FREE undersigned will sehrer LECTURIS on the science of Law during the usual law session, he-ginning on the first Monday in November, and ending on the 1st day of March ensuing. The course will be

1. Constitutional Law 2 Common Law, Gold and Crimical.

Equity.

5. Maratime L. w

Lectures or examinations will be given every day accept Saturdays in ! Sondays. There will be a Mout our and legislative Assembly as usual Sur cuts at a distance wishing to attend 1 ectures,

ceil not fear a disoppointment on coming here, as the odersigned has a sufficient number of private make it indispensably necessary to proceed with the

A well furnished Library is provided for the use of

he pupils, gratis. The price of the Ticket will be TWENIY DOItARS, Specie. There will also be an additional exense of five dollars to defeat the expense of fuel and

attendance of a junito CHARLES HUSPHREIS.

POETRY.

LAW AND WAR.

At a late meeting of gentlemen under a commission of bankrupte, at Andover in England some disagreement arose between Mr. Pleet and Mr. Mann oth respectable Solicitors, which produced a challenge from the former. The latter returned the following answer. The last stanza but one will be more perfectly nuderstood, when it is known that Mr. Maun has a wife and children, while Mr. Fleet

TO KINGSTON FLEET, Esq. I am hommired this day, sir, with chillenges two, The first from friend Langdon, the second from you; As the one is to fight, and the other to dive, I except his "engagement," and yours must de-

Now in giving this preference, I trust you'll admit I have acted with printence, and done what was fit, Since encountering ma, and my weapon a kuife, There is some little chance of preserving my life, Whilst a bullet from You, sir, might take it away, And the maxim you know, is, to live while you

If however, you still should suppose I treat you, By sternly rejecting this challenge to meet you, Bear with me a moment, and I will addice Three powerful reasons by way of excuse:

In the first place, unless I am grossly deceived, I myse tau in conscience the party aggrieved; And therefore, good sir, if a challenge must bo, Pray wait till that challenge be tendered by me.

Again, sir, I think it by far the most sinful, To stand and be shot at, than to sit for a skinful: From he ce you'll conclude, (as I'd have you in-

That lighting composes no part of my creed-

Is not I imagine too, too deeply rooted) Would preter that its Finit, sir, whate'er may Should appear at "the table" and not in "the field."

And lastly my life, he it never forgot, Possesses a value which yours, sir, does not, So I mean to preserve it as long as I can, Being justly entitled "a family Mann' With three or four children (I scarce know bow

While you, sir, have not, or ovour not to have, any. Besides that the contest would be too unequal, I doubt not will plainly appear by the sequel; For e'en you must acknowledge it would not be

That one small "Mann of war" should engage a wholo Fleet.

> PROM THE TRENTON EFPORIUM. The world has many wiles, Go, taste her pleasures, go-Many have gone in rosy samles Who saou returned in woe-There's treachery-there's .reachery-In pleasure's bowl, that sparkles oright, As san rays in the evening sky,
> O'er storm-clouds throw a golden light,

Go, go, at Fashion's call-Where fortune's trappings shine-And twine the festive coronal, The wreath of pleasure, twine-But when the world deceives, And sadness clouds thy bruly, Come, rest thee, on the heart that grieves To think of parting now.

FROM THE TRENTON EMPORIUM. AUTUMN. The smiles of the Summer are past, The labuurs of Flora are o'er; Ahl season too charming to last,

And almost too fleet to deplore, Of late like the sailor so gay, Who sings in the top of the shrouds, The lark from on high turn'd bis lay, Now seen, and now lost, in the clouds.

Of late how the banks were array'd, Wherever you rivulets run! To nide from the rays of the sun.

The seasons are past-O how frail! Like dews of the morning they fly-The flow'r has forsaken the vale, The tenant of earth, the sky.

What wars the wild elements wage, Chut Autumn bas taken his stand, And seems, as he howls, to presage The corrors of Winter at hand.

All met how angust, how sublime A lessoo for wisdom is here! How swift are the footsteps of time,

How transient the dates of the year! Our Summer of life must decay-Its Autumn at fartnest is near; Then let us be wise while we may,

Let us husband, with care, lest it die, The taper of life, while it burns, And learn to improve as they fly The days which can never return.

Ere time steals a march on our year.

Princeton, 1826.

THISCELLANEOUS.

From the National Intelligencer. REVOLUTIONARY DOCUMENT.

It is doubted whether the following document. furnished to us by a correspondent in the East, has ever found place in history, or even a general circulation at the time of its promulgation. It is how ever, undoubtedly anthentic, and is at this day a political curiosity, in which light it is offered to our readers, who will not fail to recollect, that on the 17th October, in the same year, the proud spirit which dictated this proclamation of the 23d June, 1777, was himooled to the surrender of the whole army at Sarat ga.

By John Burgoyne, Esq. &c. &c Lieutenant Gener al of his Majracy sarmies in America, Colonel of the Queen's regimeet of Light Dragoons, Governor of Fort William, in North Britain, one of the Representatives of the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament, and commeoding an army

and ficet in an expedition from Canada, &c. &c. The forces entrusted to my command are designed to act in concert and upon a common principle with the numerous armies and fleets which already display, in every part of America, the power, the justice, and, when properly sought, the mercy of the King. The cause in which the British armic are thus exerted applies to the most affecting inter est of the human heart; and the military servants of the crown are first called forth for the sole par pose of restoring the rights of the Constitution, now combine with the love of their country and du ty to their Sovereign the other extensive excitements which spring from a due sense of the general privileges of mankind. To the eyes and ears of the temperate part of the public, and to the breasts of suffering thousands in the provinces, be the melan che y appeal, whether the present uonatural robel ar and, lion has not been made the foundation for the com-trifling.

and to three impresented in the palpable enormities and Specidan, "no you've not but it, nor ever will which verify the affirmative. These are inflicted by assemblies and committees—who ware to protess. Just after Sheridan, had take a a new house, be themselves triends of liberty—upon the most quie subjects, without distinction of age or sex, for the sole crime, often for the sole suspiction, of having adhered in principle to the Government under which they were horn, and to which by every tie, Divine and humao, they owe adegiance. To consumnate ed how he liked eing on shore-not at all-wly so hese shocking proceedings, the profamition of reigiou is added to the most proffigure prostitution

surpation they althor. Animated by these considerations, at the head of troops in the full power of health, discipline and valor, determined to strike where necessary, and auxious to spare where possible, I, by these presents, invite and exhort all persons, in all places where the progress of this army may point, -and, by the blessing of God, I will extend it far-to maintain such a conduct as may justify me in pretecting their lands, habitatious, and families. The intention of this address is to hold forth security, not depredation, to the country. To those whom spirit and principle may induce to partake in the gloritask of redeeming their countrymen from dun-geous, re-establishing the blessings of legal Government, I offer encouragement and enjoyment. And upon the first intelligence of their association, I will find means to assist their undertakings. The domestic, the industrious, the infirm, and even the timed inhabitants, I am destrous to protect, provided they remain quietly at their homes; that they to not suffer their cattle to be removed, or their corn or forage to be secreted or destroyed; that

they do not break up their bridges or roads, nor by

chatruct the operations of the King's troops, or sup

any other acts, directly or indirectly, endeavor to

ply ar assist those of the enemy. Every species of provisions brought to my camp will be paid for at an equitable rate in solid com. In consciousness of Christianity, my royal master's elemency, and the honor of soidtership, I have dwelt upon this invitation; and let not people be led to disregard it, by considering the nomediate situation of my camp. I have but to give stretch to the Indian forces under my direction, and they a mount to thousands, to overtake the hardened enemies of Great Britain and America; I consider them the same wherever they may lirk. If, notivithstauding these endeavors, and sincere inclinations to assist them, the phrenzy of hostilities should remain, I shall stand acquitted on the eyes of God and fell during the twenty-four hours it rained; but a of the State against the wiful outcasts. The messengers of justice and of wrath await them in the field; and devastation, lamine, and every concomitant harm, that a reluctant but sudispensable prosecution of military duty must occasion, will bar the

J. BURGOYNE. Camp at the River, June 23J, 1777. By order of his Excellency the Lt. General, ROBT. KINGSTON, Skey.

way to their return.

[The above was copied by Bailey Stettson, on the ontiers of Vermont, from the original proclamation, immediately after it was issued, and given by him to an auquaintance, who preserved it to this day. The name and character of the latter, who is yet living, are known to us, and entitle the document to full credit .- Epirons.]

A LESSON FOR MONARCHS.

During his march to conquer the world, Alexander, the Macedoniao, came to a people in Africa, who dwelt in a remote and secluded corner, in peaceful huts, and knew neither war uor conquer-They led him to the hat of their chief, who received him hospitably, and placed before him goldcn dates, golden figs, and bread of gold. "Do you cat gold in this country?" said Alexander. "I take it for granted (replied the Chief) that thou wert a it for granted (replied the Onici) and country. For ble to find catables in thine nwn country. "You gnld has not tempted me hither," said Alexander "but I would become acquarated with your manners and customs." "So be it' rejoined the uther: "Sojourn among us as long as it pleaseth thee." At the close of this conversation two citizens energed.

The breaking of the arch and dain has had the safely say, that they are prepared to execute as into their court of justice. The plaintiff said. bought of this man a piece of land, and as I was of Mr. Well's, which we understand is entirely lost.

They will in a short time, have a large assortmaking a deep drain through it, I found a treasure.

Republican. This is not mine, for I only bargained for the land and not for any treasure that might be concealed beneath it; and yet the former owner of the land will not receive it." The defendant answered, "1 hope I have a conscience, as well as my fellow citizen. I sold him the land with all its conting cut as well as existing advantages, and consequently the any which we recollect to have seen. The raid treasure inclusively."

The Chief, who was also their Supreme Judge, recapitulated their words, in order that the parties might see whether or not he understood them aright. petuosity of the ocean surge. In some houses the Then after some reflection, he said "thou hast a Then after some renection, he said and thou, adden, friend, I believe!"—"Yes." "And thou, addensing the other) a daughter?" "Yes."—"Well, to keep it from floating the furniture, and putting out the fires. In Pearl-Street, and all the streets out the fires. the treasure on the young couple, for a marriage portion." Alexander seemed surprised and per plexed. "Think you my sentence unjust!" the Chief asked him. "O no?" replied Alexander: "but it astonishes mc." "And how, then." rejoined the chief, "would the case have been decided in your country?" "To confess the truth," Said Alexander, "we should have taken both parties into custody, and have seized the treasure for the King's "For the King's use" exclaimed the chief 'Does the sun shine on that country?''-'O yes."
'Does it rain there!" "Assuredly." Wonderful! But are there tains animals in the country, that live on the grass and green berbs?" "Very many and of many kinds." "Ay, that must then be the cause," said the chief; "for the sake of those innocent animals the all gracious being continues to let the sun shine and the rain drop down on your own ountry, since its inhabitants are noworthy of such

To cure the Piles .- Take of hogs' lard eight parts nut galls one part. Polycrize the galls very fine ly, and sift through a fine seive; then rub what comes through the seive to a powder. Melt the lard add the galls, and stir it till cold. Apply it to the part affected, several times a day. Take from 20 to 30 drops of balsam of Copavia on a little sugar, each night, and the yolk of an egg immediately after it. The writer has never known this application made without success.

Bad things .- An unfaithful servant, a smooky house, a strinbling horse, a scolding wife, an aching tooth, an empty purse, an unduliful child, an incessant talker, hogs that break thro' enclosures, a dull razor and a pimpled face-a butting ram, musquitoes and bed bigs in a bed chamber.

A man much intoxicated, passing up Walnut purchasers
street a few days since, fell, and was badly lant by And every other article usually called for at a Grocery. the fall. Hickiping, he ead to those that were near him, "I had a hard fall of it." A witty son of Eria, who was present, replied, "Sure the fall

A witty moralist used to say of taverns, that they were places where they sold madness by the bottle.

Paradice was lest to Adam, the world to Anthoiv and, happiness to women, and honor to men by

pleasure suffered, for a time, to be exercised over a pearance one day to a pair of new boots; these attention and stubborn generation! Arbitrary on-presented the notice of some of his friends, "Now." orisonments, confiscations of property, perseccion guess" said he, "how cancil by these be is" and tortine naprecedented in the haquistico of the Many probable guesses then took place. "No

met Lord Gulford, to whom he hand, "Well, all will a NFORMS the public that he has re-commenced now go on like cleek work." "Ay," said his a re-less the Book-Binder Business in its various was chessed, "tick, tick."

A saitor meeting a frield in the street, was ask--oh nothing but this-I was put in limbo for helping royself to a pair of shoes. You stole 'em-me, of common reason. The consciences of men are not I, for the fellow had wrote underscuth them, set at anight, and multitudes are compelled not on selling offices than cost-so I concluded he was ly to be ar arms, but also to swear subjection to an combing his creditors, and I thought of coming to for some of the prize noncy.

> There are three sights that are most detestable; a proud priest giving his blessing-a knavish hypocrit saying his prayers-and a talse patriot making a harangne.

French luting used in propagating Fruit Trees, by

grafting them. The best luting wherewithal to cover the newly grafted scion is cumposed of equal qualities. I train oil and rosin, prepared in the following number:-First melt the rosin in an earthen vessel, and then pearitinto the oil; mix them well, to be applied when cold; with a painter's brush. The composition is used in the N. W. part of France (Bretagne) with general success. It has this advantage that it never cracks, nor admits rain or wind to the grafts, which is the usual cause of their failing. It is more expeditiously put on than the commun clay covering, and looks much meater; but what renders it more useful is that the grafts covered with the composition seldom fail, scrons laid under the earth or steeped in water for a few days, grow better than those taken tresh from the parent tree. Grafting cherry or pear trees should not be delayed la-ter than St. Patrick's day.

New Monthly Magazine.

PETERSBURG, VA. Oct. 13. Freshet.-It commenced raining moderately on Wednesday morning last, and continued during the day, but not to such an extent as to create any appreliensions of a serious rise of water in the Appomattox; but as night came on, the rain continued to increase till about twelve o'clock, when the windows of heaven appeared to be open indeed, and the rain fell literally to a solid sheet, and continued till about day break yesterday morning. We have no means of ascertaining how many inches of water man, in denonncing and executing the vengeance | feint estimate of its quantity may be ascertained, when we state, that before sim-rise, the Appoint tox river, from having been previously omtelow rose with an unprecedented rapidity, and overflowed its hanks to a considerable extent. The wholi of the Sandy Beach was inundated, and the damage done to goods and produce stored in the lower stories of the lumber houses on the wharf must be serious. The cellars adjacent to the Brick-House Run, were partially filled with water, and as they were generally stored with perishable articles such as salt, sugar, &c. the loss must be considera

> What rendered the rise of the water in the Appo matter the more extraordinary, is the fact, that from about the time it commenced rising in the night, the tide was falling and continued to fall, till about sun rise.

Since preparing the foregoing for the press, we have made cogniries as to the other damages sustained by the late unparalled fall of rain; and we regret to have to state that the losses in the heart of the town were comparatively small to what has been sustained elsewhere. The cutire arch of the Appoinattox canal, itemediately below the locks, is gone, and with it Mr. Giles Well's mill. The dam across the Appoinattox river, at Kendall's mills, is also gone, in a great measure, the water making a clear breach through the centre, for a considerable distance. Part of the arch across the Brick-House run, at the Baptist Church, is also carried away. We have no tillings from above, but from the frag-

NEW-YORN, Oct. 13. Tempest .- Yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, a storm commenced which lasted with but little mtermission until late last night. It was a tempest of greater violence, considering its duration than poured down as though an iuexhausable waterspout was emptying itself upon ne, and the fury of the blast drove it through the streets with the imwater came so copionsly into the kitchens that "all below, many of the cellars are filled; and in Variek and Chapel-streets, and the houses upon all the made ground, the inhabitants were literally deling ed. In some instances, we are informed that the fire engines were put in requisition to throw off the

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS RESPECTIVLLY SOLIVITED TO THE

NEW ESTABLISHMEN'S. A T the corner of Main and Main-cross streets, (re-cently accupied by E. Yeiser and next door to his present Currying shop) which is now opened by

THOMAS MOUAT & CO. AS A GROCERY STORE AND BAKE HOUSE, Where they offer for sale as low as can ne porch asec u any other Store in town, a choice selection of Gro

ceries, among which are LOAF and LUMP SUGAR, New Urleans do Collee, tea and Chocolate, Pepper and Alspice, Cloves and Ginger, Almonds and traisins. Nutmegs and Cinnamon,

Mackerel, Codfish, smoked Herrings and S. linon iu kegs, Port, Caret, Madeira and Tencriffe Wine

Brandy, Itum, Gir and Whiskey, Spermacetti and Tallow Candles, Gno powder and Sho Madder, Copperas and Mlum, Logwood and Camwood, Pleg and Pigtail Fobacco

nish and common Cigars, Glass and Queensware Bed-Cords and Plow-lines, single or by the dozen Circ Nails and Brads

Flour by the bbl. cwt or smaller quantity to suit

THE BARING BUSINESS Will be under the immediate superintendance of Mr. McOuat, whose known experience in the business d—d hard lighting;

A witty moralist used to say of taverns, that they list and Water CRACKERS, by the bil. key or pound-which they warrant shall not be inferior to

any made in the state

.*They hope to receive such a share of public pat-

Lex July 3rd 1826-27-tf.



BENJAMIN KEISER,

es, on Sinch-Strateg Business in its various or a chees, on Sinch-Strategy and the strain of the str best manner. The best assurance he can ofer is a reference to his old customers.

September 1, 1986-35!f

LAW NOTICE JAMES SHANNON, Late of Wheeling, I'a. of Fayette, and the Circuit and County Court of Fayette, and the Circuit Courts of Hourbon and Jessamine. All business entrusted to him will reterve promptatention. His office is on ShortStreet.

CASTINGS, FOUNDRY, AND

Grocery FRESH Store.

Joseph Bruen,

MAIN STREET.
AS just received the following GOODS, viz SHOES FOR CHILDREN, pegged and not pegged;
From Philadelphia, a complete assortment of

GARDEN SEEDS, --ALSO,-GROCERIES.

RICE, MUSTARD. PEPPER, COFFEE, INDIGO, SUGAR, ALSPICE. STARCH. CHOCOLATE, HONEY, CHEESE, CINNAMON, RAISINS, CANDLES, Spanish and Common CIGARS,

TOB.1CCO.
Speringcetti OIL for LAMPS, Loudon Madeira, in Bottles, Sherry Wine, Domestic Wine, Cherry Bounce, two kinds, French Brandy, Old Peach Brandy,

Old Whisky, Cordials, in buttles & by the gallon. WHOLESACE AND RETAIL, LIQUID BLACKING,

In boxes do RAZOR PASTE. N. B. For the convenience of many, he keep Coffee ready roasted (in the Patent Cylinder.) also, heat I coper and Spice, ready ground. He hopes that the Coffee thus burnt will prove excellent, and

far superior to any other, by those who will try it.
There will be a separate list of his Garden Seeds JOSEPH BRUEN. Lexington, Nov. 28, 1825 .- 48-tf

TO HATTERS. THE subscriber has for sale, a quantity of BEAVER, MUSKRAT, and RACCOON FURS, at his Hat Manufretory on Main and Main Cross streets.

Lexington, July 1826-30sf

CABINET WAREHOUSE. THE Schscribers having united in carrying on L the Cabinet Business, under the firm of

WILSON & HENRY, Take this opportunity of informing the public, that

they occupy the same stand for so many years in courts. possession of Robert Wilson. His Shop has been rebuilt, and is well stocked with tools and workmen of the best kind. The firm has laid in an excel-lent stock of MAHOGANY, as well as every other material necessary for their business, and they can The breaking of the arch and dain has had the safely say, that they are prepared to execute with

ment of Sideboards, Burcaus, Bedsteads &c. finish- ed by Dr Warfield; where one or both may at al ed, and will be glad to see their friends call and ex- times be found. amine for themselves. MATTRESSES,

Made at the shortest notice, and in superior style ROBERT WILSON, JOHN HENRY. Lexington, Sept. 1st, 1825--35tf

10 DOLLARS REWARD. STRAYED or STOLEN from the sub-scriber on the night of the 12th of August, a BAY MARE, 4 years old, bout 14 hands high, blaze in her face, roman nose and feet white; shod before. Any person delivering ter to me at my house on the Russell's road near Robt. fear ison's, or giving such information that I can get fear; shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expenses paid SAMUEL RANKIN.

The Fountain of Health.

BI UE LICK WATER by the barrel, keg or gain on. The fountain will be kept cool for the accommin Lition of ladies and gentlem.

Uheapside No. 3, Lexington Ky.

JAMES GRAVES. lation of ladies and gentlemen who will visit the shop

Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to

MARNIX VIRDEN, RESPECT FULLY informs his friends in Lexington, as well as visiting strangers, that he has provided himself with A COMPLETE HACK.

and strong gentle horses, and is now ready to accommodate such as may phease to layour him with their enstein. He intends driving himsell; and from more than four years experience in driving in Lexington, he driver has been so well established, as to insore him a full share of public patronage. His residence is on Mills reet, near the Lexington Steam Mill, where those who wish his services will please apply. Lexington, July 29th, 1825 -30-tf.

Brushes, Soap, and Glue, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at my shop on Main Cross street Lexington, where CASH will be given for SAM: COOLIDGE.

\$400 REWARD IN SPECIE.

HE above sum will be given to any nerson who will apprehend and lodge in the jul of this town

RANDAL W. SWITH; Said Smith is about 43 years of age, spare mode, thin visage, dark eyes and train, and nearly 6 feet high, it is said he has a scar somewhere on his cheek or jaw. He has resided some years near the banks of the Dhio, a nout 3 miles above the mouth of Salt river. Information where the reward can be obtained, can

had of the Editor of the Gazetre.

The atrocious markler of the REOWN, on Friday has the said Smith, who at the same time shot his ta-succession; and this suction ordered to be continued. se had of the Editor of the Gazette of they hope to receive such a starc of public path by the said Smith, who at the same time shot his to runage as their attention to business and exertions to therein law, will doubtless sumulate the exertions of levery well disposed citizen, to bring him to justice.

Leuisval, Sept. 25th, 1826 -- 05-tf

101 Salida, A THAL'T DE LAS D, Contains

155 ACKES. A and a half a des southeast of Lexington and three hides northwest of Atricts. Few Vacing Williams of Atricts. Few Vacing Win Letwert the roads leading from Fex region to Won Lexander Atheus, formative wind by my nather Win Alexander Outlier and Apple and young free Circles. MING to the head waters of mickman, about a v then are an excellent Apple and young force treb-ard; and several never facing Springs of excellent subscriber hying on the premises

H. B. ALEXANDER. August 29th 1826--35



For Sale, 145 ACRES OF FIRST RATE TWND?

One mile and a halffrom Lexington on the Frankfort read, cearly one half is timbered land, the ballance is in a good state of cultivation; a frame hease and Orehard, and one of the best springs in Fayette county, and an indispetable title. The above land heing the property of William L. McConnell dec'd, and is now offered for sale low for CASH by the heirs of said dec'd. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Lexington, and the terms will be made known by him and the land shown, &c. GEORGE ROBINSON.

Lex. April 1, 1824---14--tf.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

WILL DE KEPT AT JOHN BRYAN & SON'S SADDLER SHOP,

On Main-street, Lexington, where saddlers may be supplied at all times. JACOB BRONSTON. March 6, 1826-10-tf.

DANCING AND MUSIC SCHOOL.

P. KATEL, RESPECTFULLY retorns his thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage he has received heretolore, and informs them that he will open his school on the first Saturday of October, and will teach every Saturday only, in order not to interfere with the other branches of education, \$8 spesie 2

quarter, half in advance.

P. R. and Mrs. Ratel still continue to give Music lessons, the former to Gentlemen on the Violin, Clarionet, Flute &c. and the latter on the Piano to I adies. Their residence in Market street opposite the Episcopal Church.

September 22-38-71.

JAMES B. JANUARY.

RESENTS bis compliments to bis clients and informs them, that during his temperary alsonce, their business in Fayette circuit court will be attended to by Richard H. Chinn, Esq. Col. Leslie Combs and Col. Thomas M. Hickey, and in the Jessamine circuit court by Maj. James Shan uou and Capt. Levi L. Todd. Lexington Jan 27th, 1826-4-tf.

LAW NOTICE.

James Clarke and D. M. Woodson, Woodford circuit and county courts. Busines, entrusted to their care will be punctually attended to. Their office is in Versatles, where one of them may be always found. They will also practice in the Jessamine May 2nd 1826-18-tl.

LAW NOTICE. J. M. M'Calla and J. O. Harrison, HAVE united in the practice of the law, in the Fayette and Jessamine courts. Their office 18 kept at the corner of short and upper streets, opposite the public square, in the room lately occupi Lexington Dec 8, 1825-49-tf.

LEXINGTON HOPE FOUNDERY.

RICHARD HENRY, AS commenced the above business in all itsbranch es, opposite the upper end of the Upper Market, where he is ready to make all kinds of

Brass & Iron Castings On the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable CASH will be given for OLD COPPER, BRASS,

Lexington, Oct. 14, 1825 .-- 41-1y

STOP THE MURDERER.

O'N Sunday, the 14th inst. Thomas Smith, of Nicholas county, Kentucky, did, willfully and mulicionsly, without provocation, inflet a wound by stabbing, on the body of Isauc Richie of the conn-ty and state aforesaid, of which the said Ritchie has since died. Smith immediately escaped, and is supposed to have gone towards Canada. He is aout five feet six inches high of a swarthy complex. ion, and appears sumowhat unhealthy; he generally wears a roundabout coat, is very talkative, uses much profane language, and is believed to be utter-ly regardless of truth. He will no doubt change his name, probably to GOOTS, which was his German name, any person who will apprehend the said Smith, so that he may be brought in justice, shall be liberally regarded. It is hoped that the friend of lumanity and the prace and security of seciety will interest themselves in visiting upon the head this foul monster, the sward of justice and the law

ESAU RITCHIE, ZACHARIAH RITCHE. (7) Publishers of newspapers throughout the Union, are requested to give the above a few inser-

Augus 24 1826.-28-3t

State of Kentukcy, Jessam. - Cercuit Sct. July Tem. 1820 Chomas Haydon and Nathaniel Morris, complainants, against lanies Dunns Exfors, and others defen. BANGLEY

MINS day came the complainints by their Counset and on their motion. Leave was given, and they ited a bill of revivor against the heirs of Lewis Crair deceased—and it appearing to the san fection of the court, that Joseph Bledsce and William Thomas and Frances in wife, defendants, made by the second converted revivor, are not imbabitants of the common edc. therefore on motion of the complainants, this colors are therefore on motion of the complainants. by the court, that unless they, the sail absent in a sails do appear here on or before the first day of the court, are at swer the complainants bitis herein the same goal breaken for cor essed against them andicis further ordered the a

il the next term.

A copy test

PANTEL BOTT OF COMME